CANADA'S ONLY STUDENTS DAILY

The McGill DAILY

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Dailyphoto / Richard Katz

New Burnswick's Richard Hatfield had nice things to say about Pierre Trudeau's Constitutional proposals, and a few choice words for Ontario.

Hatfield:

No ifs or buts, constitution should come home now

by Brian Topp

New Brunswick Premier Richard Hatfield gave virtually complete support for federal patriation of the constitution during a speech given yesterday.

Speaking before a sparse crowd in the Leacock building, Hatfield said the time for patriation was now.

"I support the resolution to patriate the Constitution and I support it without any conditions attached," he said.

"The premiers couldn't reach consensus even though there was ample opportunity to do so. The government of Canada a right to take their mandate from the people and exercise it. I feel that the time has come to tackle this, and not six months from now, but now."

Hatfield expressed certain reservations about the federal plan. He said he would ask that the constitutional provision requiring Quebec and Manitoba to provide bilingual government services to their citizens be extended to New Brunswick.

He criticized Section One of the proposal which qualifies the absolute nature of the proposed Charter of Rights, because it would "allow Parliament to discriminate."

The Premier also came out against the federal government's proposed modification to the Victoria amending formula, which would permit the federal government to circumvent the provinces through referendums to change the constitution.

"I am unconditionally opposed to referenda. I am opposed to it everywhere, always," he said.

Nevertheless, he said he would live with that provision if it was the price to pay for patriation.

Hatfield condemned the government of Ontario for refusing to agree to a constitutional provision that would bind that province to providing bilingual services.

"You've got the most powerful province in the country saying that under no circumstance will we provide language rights, which are the essense of this country. I am going to make it clear (before the Senate-Commons committee) that that's not acceptable," he said.

"The reason we have a high unemployment rate is because we haven't solved our constitutional problem," he said. "We have to settle this question now or we'll lose our country."

Hatfield's commitment to bilignualism did not extend to answering in French when asked questions in that language. One member of the audience derided the premier's assertion that his government was improving the status of the French language in New Brunswick, observing that those services didn't appear to include the Premier's office.

The speech was co-sponsored by the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society and the Political Science Students' Association.

Frost:

Student revolt changed McGill

by Emil Sher

Student revolt at McGill during the sixties caused a fundamental change in the university's form and character, Stanley Frost, director of the History McGill Project told an audience last Thursday.

Frost, who was Dean of Graduate Studies during the period in McGill's history which he ranks as being one of the most important, said activities at McGill were a local manifestation of a global movement.

"In every country in society, each student movement had its own targets, its own particular animosities and its own objectives to achieve. This was particularly true in Québec."

The roots of the student revolt, according to Frost, were planted as a consequence of sheer numbers, serious overcrowding educational theories and of "having been raised in material affluence of 'gracious living' and finding it emotionally barren."

Though he acknowledged the founding of the McGill Association of University Teachers in 1951 as being "the first breath of the winds of change which were later to blow so strongly," Frost cited the 5,300 signature petition against fee hikes launched in 1965 as being the first of four major protest movement to grace McGill.

"It failed," he said, "but the university had been warned."

The anti-Vietnam protests that swept the continent at the time did not by-pass McGill. The most vocal voice belonged to the **Daily**, which dedicated its October 21, 1966 supplement to the Vietnam war. The issue of November 11 which claimed that Professor Raymond Yong was involved in research in support of the U.S. war effort led to the firing of the editor-in-chief and the resignation of many staff members.

The protest that caused the greatest disturbance at McGill, said Frost, was centered around what came to be known as the "Boll Weevils" affair. On November 3, 1967, John Fekete of the **Daily** reprinted an article from *The Realist* titled "The Parts That Were Left Out of the Kennedy Book." It appeared in Fekete's column, Boll Weevils, a regular feature of *Flux* the McGill **Daily** Supplement. Charges were laid against Fekete, supplement editor Pierre Fournier and **Daily** editor Peter Allnutt for "participating in the publication of an obscene libel." This caused an uproar across campus that led to a three-day occupation of the administration building.

January and February of 1969 marked what Frost saw as the last major protest.

Under the leadership of political science lecturer Stanley Gray (who was eventually fired), students voiced three demands: that the Faculty of Management be abolished; that the Bronfman site be turned into a cooperative dormitory; and that the McGill governors sever their ties with Noranda Mines, which they accused of warmongering.

While these protests stood out amongst others, Frost asserted that the radical movement at McGill was by no means subdued. He told of how McGill dissidents were exploiting American issues and "finding Canadian ones of their own."

continued on page 4

No Mandel committee-Johnston

by Steven Yudin

Principal Johnston has turned down a request by the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT) to form a jointly sponsored committee to study the circumstances surrounding the David Mandel case.

"McGill will wait for the outcome of the study being undertaken by the Quebec Human Rights Commission," Vice-Principal Eigel Pederson told the **Daily** yesterday.

"The commission has informed us they are looking into it; they may have the legal right to recommend a remedy to us. In the meantime, it is sub judice (in the legal process)," he said.

Mandel said he would like to see the CAUT and McGill investigate the case, since he appealed to the Human Rights Commission as a last resort.

"I have always felt the matter should remain within the academic community, rather than involving the government (commission), unless it became absolutely necessary," he said.

The commission sent a letter to the university November 10th advising McGill that an investigation will be made in the coming weeks. It stated "our commission has received a letter from Professor Mandel alleging that he has been a victim of discrimination based on his political convictions in a decision by the McGill Political Science Department (to reject his candidacy for a three year professional term)...In the meantime, you are welcome to offer your comments on the circumstances of the department's refusal."

The Board of Directors of the Canadian Political Science Association has expressed its support for the CAUT's request.

"I have received letters from two continents in support of Mandel," said Pederson.

"Some academics are quite certain they know the truth. All are in support of Mandel; it appears to me that they've been inspired by another source," he said.

Jean-Claude Parrot, President of CUPW will address the B.C. Farmworkers Support Benefit, to be held this Friday at 7:30 at Ateliers popularies, 350 Boucher (near the Laurier metro). Participants may enjoy a buffet and dance featuring Nancahuazu and J.R. Express following the speeches-for only three dollars.

VERY IMPORTANT MEETINGS

Wednesday at 4:30 p.m. there will be an extremely important and interesting editorial board meeting, the last of the year. This is one meeting not to be missed.
Another meeting not to be missed is the final staff meeting of 1980, tomorrow, Thursday at 3 p.m. in the Daily offices. Pictures will once again be taken for old McGill, and there's lots of juicy gossip high on the agenda.

James Endicott calls détente a smokescreen

by Peter Orr

A united stand by the peoples of the world against the two superpowers can reverse the present trend towards a third world war, Reverend James G. Endicott told a crowd of 300 gathered at Univerisité de Québec à Montréal Sunday.

"It the peoples in the world who want justice, independence, and social liberation will unite, will support each other, will understand the issues and will wage prolonged and determined struggle, all imperialism can be defeated without a nuclear disaster," said the 82-year old former chairman of the Canadian Peace Congress.

"We now live in a world where the fact of two superpower imperialism is a harsh reality" Endicott stated in the closing address to an international colloquiam on "the Soviet Union and the Third World." last weekend.

A prominent leader in the World Peace Council from 1948 to 1971, Endicott said he does not believe detente will guarantee world peace.

"The word detente has become a smokescreen for Soviet imperialism to try to seek for time to carry out its wars oa aggression. Under the present circumstances detente is just a request ('well let us two superpowers not fight each other, let's fight other people to see who will control the world.')

Once accused in the Canadian media of being a "dupe of Moscow", Endicott also condemned American interference in the Third World.

"What the United States is doing in Latin America with military dictatorships is a disgrace. They are running a continental torture chamber."

"But," Endicott continued, "in the present circumstances the Soviet Union is at least an equal menace because under the signboard of socialism they are promoting wars, like the ones in Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Eritrea, and other places."

Before an audience including representatives from Asia, Africa, and Latin America, Endicott traced the idea of detente to the Soviet foreign policy elaborated in the late 1950's by Nikita Kruschev.

"Kruschev described this policy to a New York Times journalist as 'we the Soviet Union and the United States are the strongest countries in the world, and if we unite for peace, there can be no war; if any mad man wanted war we would just have to shake our fingers to warn him off."

The Chinese born Canadian, and one time advisor to Chiang Kai-shek called the notion of the superpowers as policemen of the world supremely arrogant.

"Can it be that more than one hundred countries with more than 3000 million people have no right to decide their own destiny? Must they submit to the manipulation of the two giants?"

Endicott said the shift in Soviet foreign policy in the fifties to one of accomodation of American expansionism in the third world, caused a split in the international peace movement.

"In order to push their idea of two-great-power control, the Soviet Union began to demand that there be no armed struggle for national liberation in the third world."

"I was present at an international meeting (in fact I was the chairman of it I think) at which a representative of the Soviet Union said that in a nuclear age armed struggle for national liberation is a movement for corpses."

Endicott said it was only after historical developments such as the Algerian and Cuban revolutions "had proven that armed struggle for national liberation did not lead to nuclear war", that post-Kruschev Soviet policy changed to one of conditional support for third world struggles.

"The Soviets now support some armed struggles, but only if they can control them," Endicott said.

The colloquium at which Endicott spoke, organized by the Committee to Support the Peoples of the Third World, concluded with a resolution condemning the assasination by the military junta in El Salvador last week of seven leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador.

"These assasinations add to the more than 9,000 victims killed by the Salvadorian junta since the beginning of this year. This conference denounces the criminal actions of the Junta and expresses its solidarity with Salvadorian people," said Alan Silverman, chairperson of the weekend conference.

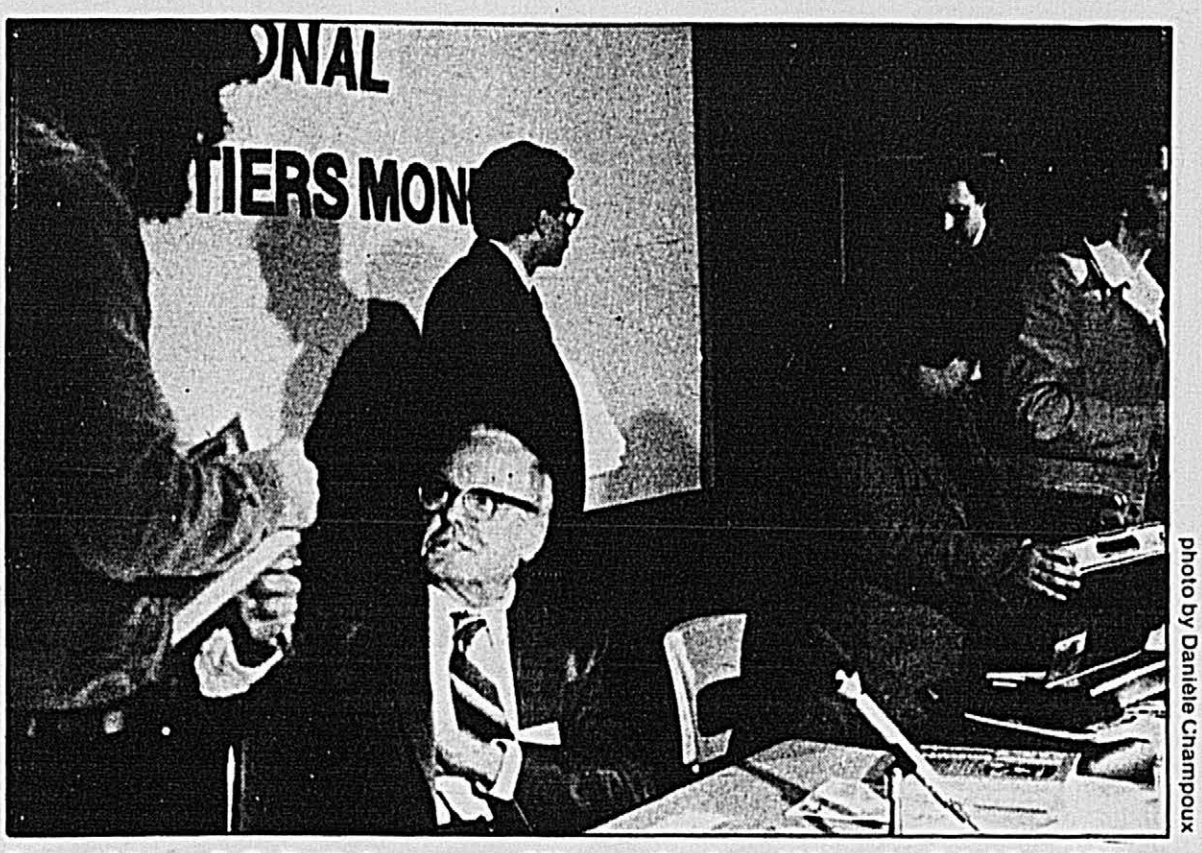


photo by Daniele Champoux

Reverend James G. Endicott signs a copy of his recently released biography, *Rebel Out of China* after delivering the concluding address at an international conference on "The Soviet Union and the Third World" held in Montreal this weekend.

Erratum

In a recent issue of the **Daily** Chegiah Ragaven was referred to as a visiting professor at McGill. This is incorrect. He is currently engaged in research for a PHD thesis on Latin America at the University of Cambridge and is reading law at the University of London.

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Student revolt...

He explained how they used pamphlets and slogans "to denigrate the Board of Governors" and how they sought election to Student Council on a radical slate. He contends they sought to win control of student publications (particularly the **Daily**) "so as to step us their attacks against the establishment and publish their own views."

To balance what they felt was subjective reporting on the part of the **Daily**, Frost said the administration created the *McGill Reporter* in 1968. To their dismay, the *Reporter* was soon biting the hand that was feeding it, with critical editorials that echoed those of the *Daily*. As a solution, the administration hired a public-relations officer who was "content to produce a house journal" and thus "fulfill its intended purpose."

"The mistake they made," Frost said of the protest leaders, "was involving their serious intents with extraneous matters."

Though he professed that "they made a serious contribution," Frost concluded that "the great student revolt was a great caper while it lasted, but in fact it did not last very long."

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Canizares, Abdulah:

Caribbean under siege

by Emil Sher

They came from around the world, and their message was clear: the Soviet Union's control over the Third World was intensifying and there are no signs of curtailing it.

Lorenzo Canizares, an American trade unionist who lived in Cuba until 1962, and David Abdulah, an education and research officer for the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union in Trinidad and Tobago, were two speakers at the International Conference on the Soviet Union and the Third World this past weekend.

"Many people are not aware of the master-slave relationship between the Soviet Union and Cuba, and see Cuba as a little Third World country that dared to stand up and fight against a superpower," Canizares told the audience.

Of Cuba's debt of seven to eight billion dollars, Canizares contended that 77.6 per cent of it is owed to the Soviet Union. This financial debt is coupled with an obligation to deliver 10 million tons of sugar, a consequence of unfulfilled contracts.

He told of how a 1965 study on Soviet sales to Cuba by the Cuban National Bank concluded that Cuba was buying products at 50 per cent higher than what they were being sold on the world market.

Canizares was emphatic about how Cuba's very existence was inexorably linked to the Soviet Union, stating, "Today, Cuba manages to survive only through massive Soviet subsidies."

He explained that the Soviet Union's grip on the Cuban economy grew more tenacious after 1972, when Cuba joined Comecon, the Soviet-bloc equivalent to the European Common Market. In its new role as sugar supplier to the Communist bloc, Cuba saw its sugar exports grow from 80 per cent in 1957 to 86 per cent today.

"The Soviet Union pays mostly for this sugar in rubles," said Canizares.

"What can the Cubans buy with these rubles?" he asked.

Attempting to place things in their historical context, Canizares explained that the United States threatened to cut their sugar quota in retaliation to the Castro agrarian reforms that followed the 1959 revolution. Eyeing a golden opportunity, the Soviet Union quickly entered the picture and promised to buy whatever sugar the United States did not."

But according to Canizares, the Soviet presence is not limited to serving as an economic crutch. He quoted their military interests at three billion dollars, and said that several thousand Soviet military advisors are at the disposal of the 189,000 Cubans in uniform.

He asserted that Cuba has overtly aided the Soviet Union in its penetration of Peru, South Yemen, Grenada, Spain (Canary Islands), Nicaragua, Mozambique and the Congo.

"Cuba also serves as a powerful military enclave for the Soviet Union in the Western hemisphere with two very important future tasks: as an obstacle against the United States in case of war in Western Europe, and as an enforcer of Soviet interests in Latin America."

Canizares dispelled the widely held belief that Cuba is a forerunner in the movement of non-aligned countries. He labelled Cuba the "Soviet dagger inside of the non-aligned movement," and buttressed his contention by referring to Cuba's failure, as chair of the movement, to call a meeting to discuss the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

As for the struggles within Cuba towards independence, Canizares said that the Soviet Union's use of "imperialist and superpower tactics" did not go unheeded.

"Cuba's independent voice did not last long," he said, pointing to two occasions involving Castro. In the first, Castro defended the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia; the second was during a speech marking the 10th anniversary of the Cuban revolution, which he said could not have taken place without Soviet aid.

"For the Cubans, there was sense of *déjà vu* — in less than 10 years, the Soviet Union was bullying Cuba in the same manner that the United States had done previously."

This bullying was halted, albeit temporarily some may argue, by the Cuban revolution. And it was this revolution, according to David Abdulah, that was used as a stepping stone towards Soviet "expansionism."

"In the English-speaking Caribbean, the Soviet Union has used the impact of the Cuban revolution to attempt to bring the region into its sphere of influence and/or infiltrate genuine liberation movements and turn them into fifth columns from Soviet social imperialism," he said.

"It is clear," he continued, "that the Caribbean has been drawn into the area of superpower contention and is clearly under the threat of hegemonistic ambitions."

Abdulah identified the United States as the "immediate enemy" of his people, claiming that a constant battle is being waged against the USA's "neo-colonial exploitation and dominance."

The Soviet Union has been increasingly success in influencing anti-imperialist movements throughout the Caribbean, said Abdulah, offering the following examples:

- The United Peoples Movement (UPM) of St. Vincent has gone on record supporting the invastion of Afghanistan and the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.
- The Antigua Caribbean Liberation Movement (ACLM) stated that Cuba today "stands as a beacon of hope to the oppressed people of the Caribbean."
- The Movement for National Liberation (MONALI) in Barbados hailed the USSR as being a country where its citizens "make use of their rights in the framework of genuine freedom and civic responsibility where the interests of society, the collective and the individual merge."

Although Abdulah concedes that Soviet forces have penetrated Trinidad and Tobago, he claims their impact has been minimal. He attributes this to the strength of the National Movement for True Independence (NAMOTI), who have condemned the Soviet Union's "activity of stifling struggles for genuine independence, subverting independent countries, infiltrating national liberation movements, dividing them and bringing them under Soviet control."

Trinidad and Tobago, being the only Caribbean island state that produces gas and oil and having a very strategic position as a gateway to South America, makes it a prime market for Soviet aggression, Abdulah said.

He cited Guyana as a "classic case of Soviet manipulation, deceit and opportunism," selling 98 per cent of its bauxite (aluminum ore) to the Soviet Union.

Abdulah said that Grenada is using $3 million worth of agricultural machinery, compliments of the Soviets. He told of reports on Grenada's international airport, being built with the aid of Cuban manpower, that indicate that "the dimensions are such that they can be used as a military."

Apparently, the Caribbean has not been a pot of honey for the taking by the Soviet bear. The Soviet Union was stung by the recent elections in Jamaica, where Abdulah says the struggle between the two superpowers has been the sharpest.

"The victory at the polls of the American imperialist puppet Edward Seaga is a tremendous setback for the influence of the Soviet Union," he said. He explained that prior to its defeat, the Manley regime had developed increasingly stronger links with Cuba.

Despite what many claim are insurmountable odds, Abdulah is unwavering in his belief that the masses will eventually reign victorious.

"It is the masses who are going to create a revolution," he said, adding that this would be achieved "by organizing them, raising their political conscience and mobilizing them to take action.

"The movement in Trinidad and Tobago has already initiated moves in the direction of building such a front, and we will work ceaselessly until such a front is built and until the two superpowers, the USA and the USSR, are driven from our Caribbean and indeed cease to be plunderers and aggressors against the peoples of the world."



"Cuba divides countries as progressive or reactionary in relation to their stand on the Soviet Union," said Lorenzo Canizares, a Cuban-American trade unionist at a conference on the Soviet Union and the Third World.

'Many people are not aware of the master-slave relationship between the Soviet Union and Cuba'

'It is clear that the Caribbean has been drawn into the area of superpower contention'

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Indians to Trudeau:

"We won't go away"

by Kathy Salamon

Tom Sampson is Chief of the Tsartlip Tribe of the Saanich Nation on Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Like 3000 other native Canadians, Sampson arrived in Ottawa last week to lobby for Indian rights in the Canadian Constitution.

"This is an old battle that's gone on for more than 100 years," said Sampson.

"We were ignored when the first Constitution was drawn up. We refused to recognize that Constitution and if patriation goes through as it is, we won't recognize this one either."

"Right now, (Prime Minister) Trudeau is ignoring us," said Sampson.

"By ignoring us, he thinks we'll go away. But that just makes it worse. We won't go away."

Sampson gestures to the thousands of Indians in the large Conference Hall.

"We'll force Trudeau to notice us — we'll make it work."

However, other Indian leaders at the Conference were not so optimistic. Wayne Christian is chief of the Spallumcheen Band in British Columbia and chairman of the "Constitution Express," the train which brought 700 Indians to Ottawa from B.C. on a five-day journey.

"We came on a diplomatic mission to lobby the Canadian government for our people," he said.

"But it's obvious Trudeau doesn't even want to hear us out."

"The patriation of the Constitution is endangering our land and our lives," said Christian.

"Over a period of time, our people will lose all the rights we now have such as fishing and hunting. We may even lose our reserves if control of land is passed from the federal to the provincial governments. Our rights must be protected in the new Constitution."

If the Indian leaders do not get recognition in the Constitution, they plan to go to the United Nations in New York to be recognized.

According to another of the B.C. chiefs, Howard Whale, the group "must let the world know what's happening" to the Indians in Canada.

"I think it's short of what's happening to people in Afghanistan and in Third World countries," he said.

"I think many at the U.N. will sympathize with us."

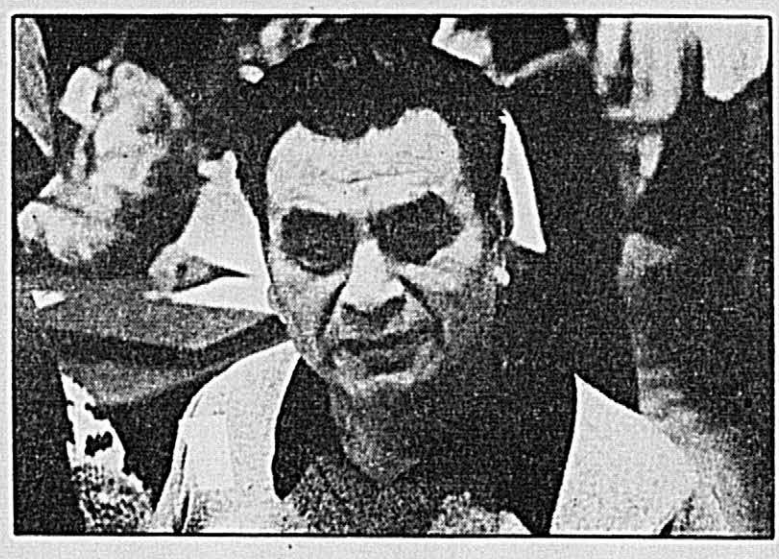
Chief George, also from B.C., was angry that Trudeau refused to meet with them. "I am an honorable man," said George. "As a representative of my people, I have met other world leaders face to face, including Pope John Paul. There's no reason why a man who's supposed to be our leader should not meet with us. Someone has a chip on their shoulder, and it's not the Indian people."

When Chief George was asked if he 'felt like a Canadian' he answered, "We were the original Canadians. It says in our history books that Captain Cook found us on the West Coast, but the truth is that we found him. He was lost."

However, Christian added:

"No, we don't feel Canadian. Not one bit."

The other chiefs nodded in assent.



Manitoba students support Héroux

WINNIPEG (CUP) — A letter of protest from the University of Manitoba student union is on its way to the Université de Montréal condemning the administration for bringing criminal charges against student Guy Héroux.

University of Manitoba student union president Jim Egan said he has been following the case and is disturbed by the treatment Héroux is receiving.

Egan explained that although one letter itself may not have much of an effect on the situation, if other student unions sent letters of protest, it would demonstrate to the Université de Montréal officials that students all over the country are dissatisfied and upset about the Héroux case.

Héroux has been charged with theft and concealment of more than $70,000.

The charges stem from an incident in which the university's resident students gave Héroux mandate to hold their rent cheques as a protest measure against residence fee hikes of 8.5 per cent.

The motion to forward the letter to the Université de Montréal passed unanimously at the council's November 28 meeting.

Epidemiology:

McGill grad department focuses on public health

by Heather Tisdale

An alternative to physics and biology does exist at McGill. The department of Epidemiology, offeres a graduate program of courses and independent research.

Epidemiology is the study of outbreaks of acute diseases such as typhoid or long-term chronic diseases such as cancer, and is the fundamental science for preventive medicine.

Methods of research include surveys of target populations and relating socio-economic factors to disease.

"The students we have now have worked outside the university environment and feel their research isn't as thorough without a background in statistical epidemiology," said Marlene Dyck, secretary for Graduate Studies.

"We have people from every field of training, includinng education, sociology, engineering and physics, but the majority of our students have degrees from the health sciences," said Jean Francois Boivin, an assistant professor and Director of Graduate Studies.

Boivin emphasized that the department needs input from many different fields. Applicants are jundged on the quality of their achievements, and don't necessarily have to be B.Sc. holders.

"However, we do like to work with people with statistical backgrounds," says Boivin.

There are currently 58 students in the program, 23 of whom are doing course work. The others are involved in thesis work.

"This department has a peculiar characteristic," says Boivin.

"There is a core group of full-time academic staff and a large part-time group of professionals, mainly physicians."

Occupational health plays an important role in the research done at the department of epidemiology. For example, researchers recently looked at the problem of asbestos poisoning in Quebec.

Current research includes studies on the side effects of medical procedures such as X-rays, methyl mercury and its effect on the Indians of norther quebec, and the relationship between cancer and occupation.

STUDENTS' SOCIETY APPLICATIONS

are hereby called for the following appointed positions

(Deadline: 4:30 p.m., Wednesday, December 3rd, 1980

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

STUDENTS' SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

The Students' Society intends to publish 3 or 4 more issues of its Newsletter during the 1980/81 academic year. Similar to the September 16th issue. The Newsletter will be a tablojd-sized newspaper with the purpose of informing the members of the Students' Society of campus issues, events and activities. The Editor-in-Chief will oversee the publication and co-ordinate the volunteer staff.

One (1)
REPRESENTATIVE TO
THE FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY
STUDENT ASSOCIATIONS OF QUEBEC
(RAEU)

Under the general supervision of the Vice-President, External Affairs of the Students' Society, this representative helps ensure that RAEU remains an effective voice of university students in Quebec especially in its dealing with all levels of government and university administrations. Applicants should have a good working knowledge of the French language and be prepared to attend RAEU council meetings about every three weeks. (Note: RAEU headquarters are located in the McGill Student Union, however, meetings are held occasionally on other Quebec university campuses.) Joint applications for these positions will not be entertained.

NOTE:
All of the above positions are considered voluntary. Except as noted above, joint applications will be accepted from not more than two (2) students for any one (1) position.

All applications will be treated confidentially and will be reviewed by the Students' Society Nominating Committee. The best qualified candidates will likely be interviewed by the Committee.

Official application forms are available from the Students' Society General Office, Room 105 of the University Centre. 3480 McTavish Street. Completed applications should be submitted to Miss Nicole MacKenzie, Operations Secretary in the General Office NO LATER THAN 4:30 P.M., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3rd. Students are advised to retain a copy of any application submitted.

Mary-Louise Prosen, Chairperson
Students' Society Nominating Committee

Attention All MUNASA Members

MUNASA Christmas Dinner Dance

Saturday, December 13th, 1980
McGill Faculty Club
Cocktails: 6pm Dinner: 7pm

Music by
The Nat Raider Orchestra

Tickets available at the MUNASA Office
3495 Peel St., Mon. to Fri., 11am to 3 pm
$15./person Limit: 4 tickets per member

Comment

Divestment, Guy Héroux, nuclear energy, David Mandel, South American tribal practices, Ian Smith and Redmen hockey fiascos. Over the past four months the **Daily** has covered issues that were sometimes provocative, sometimes mundane. There has been an attempt throughout to present students with articles which examine important social issues, and at the time to provide them with information relevant to their situation.

A newpaper, because of its role in providing information to the public, cannot operate in a vacuum. It cannot hope to present an enlightened view of current affairs if it is a closed unit, ignorant of the likes and dislikes of its audience. It needs input and feedback.

A student paper, because of its access to a reservoir of diverse attitudes found in a learning institution, should promote social awareness. It should take an active role in exposing political, social, and cultural inequalities, and should provide possible solutions. It should not accept one alternative as the only method of change; it must be willing to examine a number of alternatives.

Student journalism is an alternative to the commercial press, whose monetary interests tightly constrain the nature of the issues it examines. The editorial freedom of a newspaper is a privilege not accorded to the commercial press; this enables the student press to air topics which are passed over by, or "do not interest," publishers of commercial papers.

The student press must also focus on student issues and affairs, since it is the students themselves who provide support for and are represented by their newspaper. "Student issues" are not limited to those which affect a single university; they should include the national and international events which affect us all.

Looking at these proposed roles for the student press, there are a few possible directions in which a student paper might head in the near future.

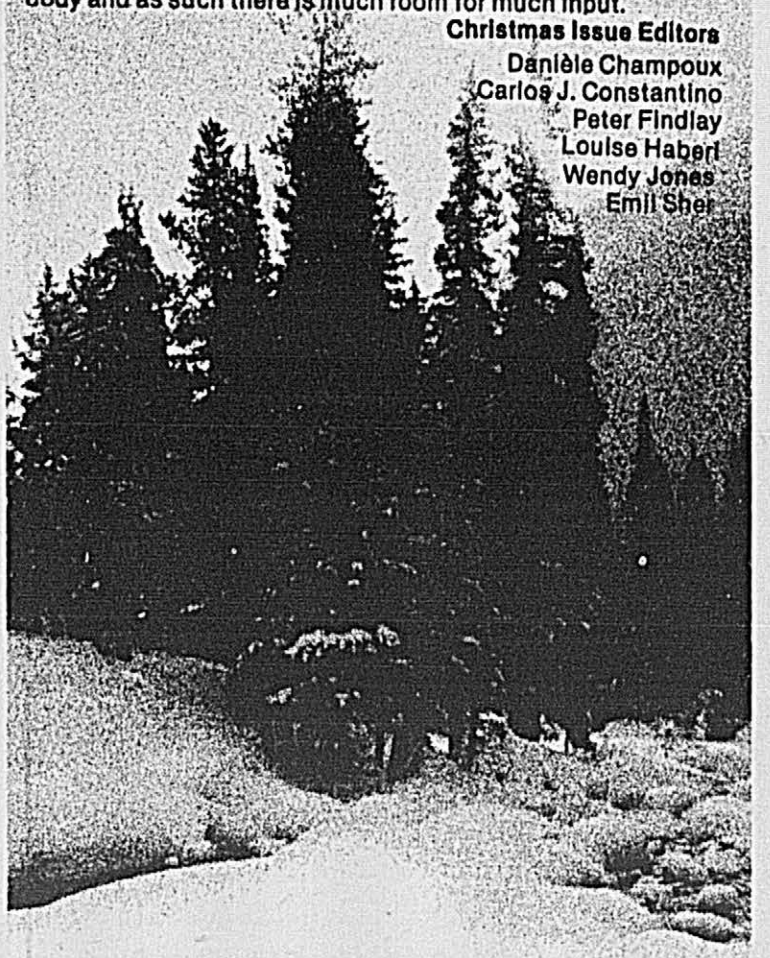
The closing of several newpapers across Canada and in other parts of the Western world because of monopolization of the print media will likely mean a more important role for the student press. Assuming that other forms of media become increasingly accepted as news sourses and commercial newspapers less so, the student press will retain its responsibility as an alternative means of information.

There appears to be a renewed interest at McGill and at other universities in social issues. If this is the case, the student press must act to encourage dialogue and action on these issues.

What, then, should be the role of a student newspaper if it really to be a representative voice of the student body? And, equally important, how will this role change in the years to come, especially in view of the apparent "suffocation" of the newsprint media by commercial interests?

By its nature, the student press is always changing: its attitudes, its priorities, and its readership. It is a democratic body and as such there is much room for much input.

Christmas Issue Editors
Danièle Champoux
Carlos J. Constantino
Peter Findlay
Louise Haberl
Wendy Jones
Emil Shei





Inside This Christmas Issue

News and Review

Look into one crystal ball and see how one Daily sees the future of politics in Quebec, education, collegiality, and lots more...

Pages 8-21, 47-50

The Weekly

The Weekly presents a different kind of Christmas and New Year expression whose wit and sense of commercial irony blends the eccentric with the esoteric, in a 16-page ensemble with matching spreads.

Pages 23-38

Science Issue

This Science Edition examines the problem of sexism in Science. Are women treated equally with men by the scientific community? Do stereotypes frighten women away from this field? Following this secion are four special features on phenols, military spending, space exploration, and uses for old term papers.

Pages 39-45

Daily Sports

Daily Sports tells you why athletic scholarships are not the way to go, why you will keep getting exercise in derelect facilities, why Redmen football keeps running despite the obstacles and more...

Pages 51-58

A business or a union?

Towards new horizons for Students' Society Ltd.

By Brian Topp

Here is a $2.3 million question; can the McGill Students' Society be a union and a business at the same time?

The Society has been a great success as an entrepreneurial venture. Gertrude's pub bustles with people, profitable enough to occasionally feature live entertainment and still turn over a healthy surplus.

The cafeteria in the union building is less remunerative but equally popular. Sadie's tabagie does a brisk business selling the *New York Times*, *Le Devoir*, and other assorted items. Periodic dances and concerts round off the main commercial efforts in the building.

Like any good corporation, the Society has expanded out of its home base, and now manages vending operations and another tagie elsewhere on campus.

Peripheral business efforts include allowing outside merchants into the union building to sell their wares, and the rental of office space to at least one private organization. Only $515,000 of the Society's projected $2,379,700 expenditures in '80/81 will be covered by membership dues; the balance will be extracted through these enterprises.

On the coat-tails of this business activity, a respectable number of clubs and organizations have carried over from the Society's mid-70's collapse; more have formed since then. Club space in the union building is tight, the information tables in the union building's entrance are in demand, and the organizations are generally active and reasonably healthy.

The union building hosts the offices of the Regroupment des Associations Etudiante Universitaire (RAEU), and is a favorite site for low-budget conferences (last year's premier attraction, a congress of the Communist Party of Canada — Marxist/Leninist, starring Prophet Hardial Bains).

In sum, the union building is enjoying a renaissance of major proportions, and on the surface the Society appears strong, active and effective.

Bureaucratization

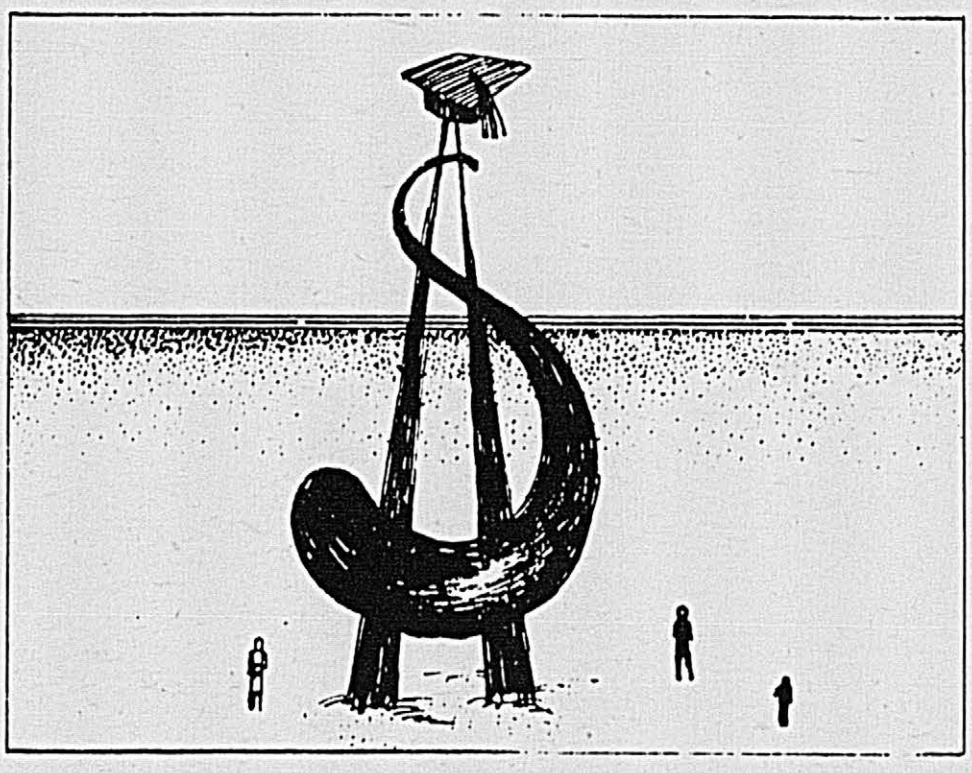
However, there has been a price to pay for that renaissance.

Consider what is required to keep the pub in operation. It has to be provisioned; beer, liquor, glasses, food, etc. have to be ordered and formed into inventories which are monitored and replenished on an ongoing basis. The pub has to be staffed; full and part-time people hired, their hours recorded, their pay set, the payroll processed. There are permits and reports the government requires. "Generally accepted accounting practices" have to be used throughout so that revenue and expenditures can be reported properly and anyone dipping into the till can be found out.

Consider that work along those lines is required for every enterprise the Society engages in.

Clearly, operating the Society's business is too complex a matter to entrust to volunteer amateurs. A cadre of professional bureaucrats is required, and that is a reality that the Society has bowed to in a major way.

Since business operations are such an important component of the Society's activities, their bureaucratization cannot help but have an effect on everything else the Society does. The temporary aberration of a handful of moderate "lefties" on Students' Council this year has not fundamentally stemmed the trend. Council meeting sometimes tend to resemble meetings of the Board of Directors of a mid-sized corporation. Financial decisions, personnel matters, legal agreements, by-law amendments, priorities and new projects crowd the agenda. Little time or energy is left for anything except questions related, directly or indirectly, to taking care of the business.



Aristocratization

Another trend becomes apparent. As a member of the Society's executive committee recently observed, "nine-tenths of everything that happens goes on outside Council meetings".

That is certainly true; corporations are run by their managers and by their Board sub-committees, and so is the Students' Society.

Most Society initiatives originate from within the bureaucracy or from its executive committee, joint management committee, and various other sub-bodies.

A fairly tight and self-perpetuating cadre of prominent student representatives, society bureaucrats and (directly or indirectly) McGill university administrators comprise the memberships of these bodies. Together, they form a sort of Students' Society aristocracy, which tends to think alike and share the same priorities.

Students who join Council sub-committees and who show signs of holding any kind of influence on Council are quickly co-opted. Bureaucrats play the major role in that process. They want to be pals, to be friends, (and by the way, what do you think about the budget? Oh, come now, be reasonable...).

Thus, most of the time, the entrepreneurial, bureaucratic priorities of the Society are reinforced within the student leadership.

Autocratization

The influence of sub-committees can be over-emphasized. Students' Council still possesses a negative control over the initiatives of the bureaucracy and the rest of the Society aristocracy. It has final say over most substantive issues. But Council is a curious assemblage of independent members who do not cooperate very much, do not put much effort into researching their arguments, and tend to follow the lead of the Society aristocracy or of the two or three former executive committee members on Council who have stayed aloof from the sub-committees and the bureaucrats this year.

Council can be a frustrating place for the Society's leadership, butr it is not a dynamic force within the organization. It does not lead, it vetos.

That being the case, there is something vaguely autocratic about the Society. With relatively enlightened councillors holding some sway, the problem doesn't scream for a solution.

When cynicism becomes dominant, as was the case in years previous and may well be the case in years to come, the autocratic character of the organization reveals itself in arbitrariness, arrogance, and most importantly, in an even more complete abrogation of one of the Society's important responsibilites: to defend the interests of its members within the university and to represent them outside of it.

With effective councillors or less effective ones, it is that responsibility, that so far has suffered in this period of Society "renaissance". The Society is a marvellous success as a revenue-seeking corporation, and it does a reasonably good job playing host to clubs, but it is not a very effective student advocate.

True, there are student representatives within the University's collegial structure, and representations are sometimes made. But our representatives there are usually mute and their actions certainly not co-ordinated. Nothing like the effort and imagination that went into the entrepreneurial side of the Society has been invested into making our voices heard within the university.

True, there are Society-sponsored committees fighting for causes, notably the South Africa committee. But those committees are made up of politically aware students (the "radical chic", in the analysis of an *Observer* author too embarassed to sign his/her work), who do not benefit from much in the way of resources, and who do not co-ordinate their activities very well with the aforementioned student representatives on university bodies.

True, the Society is an on-paper member of RAEU, a caucus of university associations which split off from the sinking ship of Quebec's formerly province-wide student movement (ANEQ) for a variety of good and bad reasons. But RAEU is still an organization trying to find reasons to exist, and its affairs generally provoke yawns rather than enthusiasm on this campus.

The Society's big move into entrepreneurial enterprises has not been accompanied by any major effort to do an effective job as advocate of its members. Further, the Society's continuing bureaucratization is sapping its ability to ever do a good job.

Students have every right to expect and enjoy their pub, cafeteria, tabageries, vending machines, and clubs. Those are all to a greater or lesser extent legitimate things for the Society to be dabbling in, and have a lot to do with making McGill a rewarding place to attend.

But the expansion period the Society went through to build all of that up is over. Rather than sink gradually but surely into stagnation, the Society must find new, non-entrepreneurial objectives. In the 1980's, elaborating on its role as representative and advocate of its membership must become one of its main pre-occupations.

There are real issues to pursue in the years ahead; university accessibility, daycare, the rights and role of part-time students, university investment policy, militarily-tainted research, government funding or lack thereof, inadequate loans and bursaries policies, the politics of university staffing, declining educational quality in general, liberal education versus technical training to staff corporations, sexual and academic harassment, etc.

Can the Students' Society be a union and a business at the same time? Probably. But its leadership has to want it to be first.

The years ahead will show whether the Students' Society can become more than an extension of its balance sheet.

The expansion period of the Society is over, and it must now find new, non-entrepreneurial objectives. In the 1980s, elaborating on its role as the advocate of its membership must become one of the its main preoccupations.

McGill finances: Running on empty

by Harold Koblin

Larger classes, higher tuition, dirtier classrooms and a geriatric academic staff are a few of the things Quebec students will face in the future if the Quebec government has its way.

The voices prophesizing this gloomy state of affairs are not the radical-chic campus radicals of the Student Union. Budget decreases are judged to be the way of the future by none other than McGill's administration.

According to Dr. Edward Stansbury, McGill's Vice-Principal (Planning), the problems of Quebec universities are directly related to the Quebec government's policy of cutting back the funds available for education.

McGill had an operating deficit of $4.3 million last year. Concordia's deficit tipped the scales at $3.6 million.

Francophobes need not fear behind this a plot by Camille Laurin; the Université de Montréal expects to lose up to $4.5 million this year, while l'Université Laval expects to run a $3.5 million deficit for 1980-81.

Contrary to popular belief, these deficits are not due to decreasing enrollments; they do not represent a failure to "plan for smaller universities."

Said Stansbury: "Enrollments haven't really started to decline yet. As a matter of fact, enrollments in French language universities are still going up. The financing of this increase is only one quarter of the average cost per student, which means that even in the growing universities, the amount of dollars per student is going down."

Enrollment decreases account for only a small proportion of McGill's deficit.

"Enrollment isn't too big a factor these days because the formulas used by the provincial government flatten it out by indexing it over a three year average," said R.G. Kuranoff, McGill's comptroller.

The crux of the matter is that grant increases have not kept pace with inflation, Kuranoff said.

McGill's administrators say McGill will campaign with the Quebec Council of rectors for greater university financing.

But McGill, like other Quebec universities, is also planning to cut back its own expenditures.

"We're budgeting a $1 million deficit for 1980-81. For 81-82, we're planning a break-even budget. This means cuts in the budget right across the board to faculties, administrative support services, etc." said Kuranoff.

Students will face larger class sizes if funding isn't increased

Spome departments, such as education, are already feeling the effects of these cutbacks. And are compensating by increasing staff workload and by expanding programs in areas like continuing education.

"We've reduced staff, not only by normal attrition, by some non-renewals and by encouraging a series of agreed separations, by early retirements, and by the movement of some individuals from full time to less than full time salaries, said George Flower, Dean of Education.

Most faculties, however, should be able to weather the storm without having to let many staff members go. This approach will cause problems for students in future years, who will be taught by an older and older staff.

McGill is already beginning to experience this process, but its effects have so far been minimal because the bulk of McGill's faculty is young, hired druing the sixties.

The rise in the average age of faculty "is a relatively slow process...but it worries us a little further down the line. If it goes on like this for another four or five years, we're going to be in serious trouble — we've already had four years of this," said Robert Vogel, dean of the Faculty of Arts.

According to Vogel, students will face larger class sizes and a poorer choice of courses if educational spending is not increased.

"There are already problems with large class sizes. That won't change — we won't get back to the kind of class sizes we had in the sixties — where I would teach a first-year history course to 570 students — but we will feel the pinch in terms of peripheral courses we can offer.

"Core courses will grow slightly, at the rate of five to ten per cent per year.

"We can manage for a while, but not for very long," said Vogel.

Vogel said provincial governments should be as Draconian with their own bureaucracies as they are with educational institutions.

Currently, the Ministry of Education spends about $100 million a year on its own bureaucracy, enough to run another university, said Vogel.

"They run a bureaucracy which theoretically deals with education; in fact nobody there has ever even seen a student. That's kind of irritating when I can't get enough staff to teach students sitting in classrooms," said Vogel.

Currently, the Ministry of Education spends $100 million a year on itself

The government's lack of committment to education has also drawn increasing criticism from student leaders, who believe the cuts will adversely affect the quality of education.

"I think it's a travesty when you conser the fact that the Parti Quebecois (PQ) promises free education during their campaign for office; now they're not providing adequate funding for higher education," said Todd Ducharme, president of the McGill Students' Society.

"We're having one hell of a time trying to meet our budget," said Dave Van Seters, president of the 883 member MacDonald College Students' Association.

"The Dean is $161 thousand short on his budget. I'm not sure we can handle the cut. What really affects us are the problems in the library. The hours are not useful — they've been frozen for years, and they're not adequate," he said.

In the face of these financial problems, Quebec universities are gearing up to ask the Ministry for permission to increase their tuition. This is not surprising; Quebec has the lowest tuition rates in Canada, and has not had an increase in over ten years.

The tuition hike route, however, is in direct contradiction with the universities' claims that they intend to press the government for more money. The universities are planning for balanced budgets within the next two years. Their readiness to accept cutbacks as the status quo means cutbacks and their effects — increased tuition and decreasing course availability — will be institutionalized.

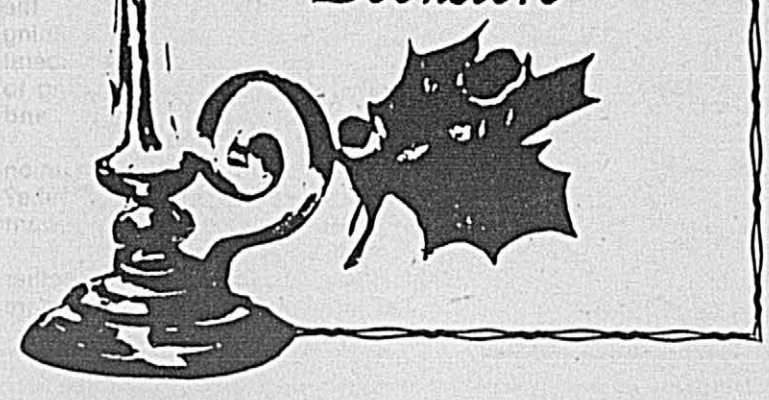
As Barbara Jenkins, undergraduate representative to the McGill Board of Governors said: "This is the one major concern university students should have. This is crucial. Something has to be done now before we get into trouble like the Ontario students did last year. (Ontario universities raised their tuition rates by ten to twenty per cent.)

"The pressure has to start now."

Season's Greetings

from the Staff and Manager of

The McGill Bookstore



Feds to cut education spending?

BURNABY (CUP) — Federal funding for post secondary education may be eliminated in 1982, the president of Simon Fraser University said November 27.

"Rumblings at the federal government level" and the striking of a finance task force within the federal Ministry of Health and Welfare have lead the Association of universities and colleges Canada (AUCC) to fear a drastic cutback in the near future, said SFU President George Pedersen.

The current funding agreement, formed in 1978, expires in 1982. It splits up $300 billion, designated for post-secondary education, between the ten provinces. BC receives $355 million, said Pedersen.

He said the federal government has received legal advice that it does not have to fund post-secondary education after 1982.

According to Pedersen, a task force report is expected within six months. The federal government is expected to change, reduce or even cease funding of post-secondary education.

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Tenure and promotion: Under academic control?

by Will Straw

In recent years the practical application of collegiality has come under increasing fire. The role of administrators within the university's government and the dominance of budgetary matters in the collegial system are both areas of growing concern.

In 1978, events within McGill's Department of Economics led certain professors to denounce what they saw to be an alarming erosion by the Administration of departmental jurisdiction over matters of promotion and tenure. Early in that year, professor A. Deutsch had requested that the Senate establish a committee to consider his request for promotion, charging that the Department's own committee showed political bias towards him, and that it had refused to consider his objections to its composition.

In rapid sequence, the Dean of Arts, Vice-Principal (Academic) and Principal all agreed to Deutsch's request, and, at the end of May, the Administration asked the Senate to nominate a statutory selection committee to consider Professor Deutsch's application for promotion. In the fall of 1978, after considerable objection to these procedures had been voiced within the Economics Department, a Senate report on promotions and grievance procedures was adopted, which tended towards the legitimization of the Administration's actions in this case. The Senate committee on selection subsequently granted Professor Deutsch a promotion to the rank of full professor.

From the outset of the affair, Economics Professors Asimakopulus, Weldon and Kierans had sought to counter the Administration's moves by circulating documents (correspondence, summaries and analysis of events) concerning Deutsch's request for promotion. These clearly establish not only Deutsch's refusal to go through normal departmental procedures before taking his case to the Dean of Arts (and, subsequently, the Senate), but also that those members of the Administration or Senate involved were either aware of these irregularities, or — as in the case of certain Senate members — "duped" by the Administration's misrepresentation of the facts.

On June 9, 1978, for example, Eric Kierans wrote to Dr. Bell, then Principal and Vice-Chancellor, pointing out that Prof. Deutsch had refused to appear before his department's Committee on Promotions, Tenure and Renewals, and that Deutsch's claim that the Committee had refused to meet with him was false. Kierans, who regarded the Senate's action as damaging to the reputations of those, like himself, who had served on the Departmental Committee, asked to appear before the Senate on a matter of personal privilege. When the Administration failed to agree to this, Kierans wrote to Bell on October 25th, accusing him and others of taking part in "the defaming and dishonouring" of Weldon and Asimakopulus, and of concerted action to promote Deutsch with total disregard for established procedures.

On November 22nd, 1978, the Senate adopted a report on the Disclosure of Information (known as the "Martin Report") which reprimanded Professors Weldon, Asimakopulos, and Kierans for their role in the circulation of documents pertaining to the Deutsch affair. As a result of the report, a list of 37 documents connected with the case was circulated, with the instructions that they be destroyed. A McGill Reporter front-page story on November 29, 1978 ("Three Professors Reprimanded in Senate") summarized the charges against Weldon, Asimakopulos and Kierans, but gave little background on the affair as a whole. The justification given by Senate for the destruction of documents was based upon the confidentiality of matters relating to Promotions and Tenure. However, none of the documents made public by Weldon, Asimakopulos or Kierans could be said to touch in any way upon Deutsch's academic qualifications or activities. They addressed themselves almost exclusively to matters of procedure.

Two documents co-authored by Weldon and Asimakopulos are of considerable value in drawing more general conclusions from the Deutsch Affair. In "A Letter to the University: The Growing Scandal of the New Route to Promotion" (January 15, 1979) it was pointed out that the precedent set by Deutsch's promotion by a Senate committee was a dangerous and deliberate one: "The consequences are devastating. Throughout the Faculty of Arts and indeed throughout the university, promotion becomes subject to political consideration. It is not necessary for the administration continuously to exercise its political power — it has shown the power is there and will be used when needed. The academic currency has been debased."

The point being made here is not that decisions made within a department are free of political motivation, but that such motivation is an inescapable feature of academic decision-making, and different in kind from the question of the distribution of administrative power within the university structure.

In "Notes on the McGill Family" (February 28, 1979), Weldon and Asimakopulos analyse in greater detail the growing domination of decision-making by university administrators: "Whatever anyone has wished or intended, the administrators now have a predominating place in these committees, and *widely based* academic control has been lost. Quite apart from the 'Deutsch Affair' the centralized nature of the system had made its arrangements dangerously political."

The recent fiscal crisis of universities has encouraged the process by permitting the reduction of most decisions related to policy to questions of budgetary viability, which strengthens the influence and control of the administrative elements within university government, and eliminates even the appearance of collegiality.

A case in point is the application, by Eric Kierans, for a normal three-year deferred retirement upon reaching the age of 65. Regulations governing retirement permit the person concerned to choose between two options: a three year deferred retirement, and a part-time post-retirement appointment. Kierans requested the former from the Board of Governors, which decides such matters. In 1979, Kierans was informed that, because of budgetary constraints, the Principal had recommended that the Board of Governors grant him a one-year deferred retirement, with a possibility of renewal for the second and third year.

Decision on the final two years would be made by the Dean of Arts, as the chief budgetary officer involved. Kierans objected, arguing that the one-year renewable deferral of retirement was not among the options offered, and that the Dean's complete jurisdiction over the last two years negated the role of the various legislative bodies established to make such decisions. Kierans' alarm at this situation may be understood if one is aware that, in a widely-distributed letter to Dr. Bell, he had referred to the Dean of Arts as a "disaster" and expressed concern at the manner in which members of the Administration showed no reluctance to conduct personal vendettas.

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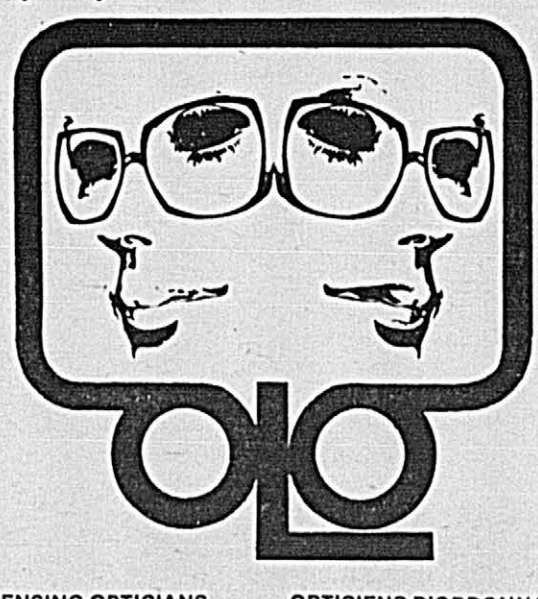
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Le fait français à McGill

Mort ou vif ?

par Danièle Champoux

Une nouvelle Société des Francophones à McGill a été mise sur pied cet automne, qui compte déjà quelque 250 membres. Ce chiffre impressionnant, compte tenu des problèmes notaires que les associations rencontre toujours en terme de recrutement et de participation, témoigne certainement de l'importance du fait français à McGill.

McGill avait déjà, entre 1973 et 1977, une Association des Etudiants Francophones de l'Université McGill (l'AEFUM), à un moment où les Francophones comptaient pour environ 16% de la population sur le campus. L'AEFUM avait été mise sur pied en 1973 par un groupe d'étudiants de la faculté d'administration. Les activités de l'AEFUM se limitaient "à la seaule sphère culturelle" et se donnaient "comme mission de promouvoir la culture française à McGill. Depuis les événements de McGill français en 1969, une véritable paranoia existait dans le milieu et l'AEFUM exclut à tout jamais des ses visées toute politiques" (**Daily**, mardi 20 septembre 1977, p. 3).

L'association devait disparaître en 1977. Le manque de participation peut certainement expliquer en partie cette disparition. D'autre part, selon Marie Poirier, rédactrice de l'édition française du **Daily** en 77-78, "les Francophones de McGill pouvaient avor des activités culturelles ailleurs à meilleur compte. Les activités n'ayant aucun contenu politique, l'association a fini par disparaître, faute d'intérêt."

Bernard Larocque est le principal organisateur et responsable de la nouvelle Société des Francophones de McGill. Il rencontrait récemment le **Daily**, pour expliquer les objectifs de la nouvelle organisation. Il y a en ce moment 3900 Francophones à McGill, soit près de 20% de la population.

La Société des Francophones considère qu'il est nécessaire de témoigner du fait que les Francophones dans l'université "ne veulent pas renier leur francophonie."

D'autre part, il est nécessaire, selon Larocque, "de rendre accessible la culture francophone aux Anglophones aussi bien qu'aux Francophones." Selon Larocque en effet, "il y a aussi beaucoup d'Anglophones qui sont intéressés par le fait québécois, la popularité qu'a connu le numéro anniversaire du **Daily** sur la Loi des mesures de guerre en témoigne... Il y a des Anglophones qui veulent vraiment

il est nécessaire de rendre accessible la culture francophone aux Anglophones.

recevoir quelque chose et qui sont intéressés par le déat sur le rôle du groupe francophone à McGill."

On peut voir une manifestation de cet intérêt dans le fait que depuis 1977, le **McGill Daily** a son édition française hebdomadaire. C'est à Daniel Boyer, rédacteur en chef du **Daily** à ce moment, que la communauté francophone de McGill doit son journal.

Dans le premier éditorial, le 20 septembre 77, on pouvait lire que "le fait français à McGill n'est pas artificiel... ce journal est donc le miroir d'une réalité ancrée depuis plusieurs années sur ce campus... et permettra l'expression des sentiments d'une minorité culturelle en Amérique qui est majoritaire au Québec."

L'édition a eu à faire face à la réticence d'une partie de la population anglophone au début, mais pour Marie Poirier, "on s'est finalement rendu compte qu'il ne s'agissait pas d'une conspriation du PQ."

C'est donc au moment même où disparaissait l'AEFUM que naissait l'édition française du **Daily**. Celle-ci, contrairement à l'association, s'est maintenue jusqu'à aujourd'hui. Cette résistance témoigne, selon Denis Gascon, le dernier rédacteur l'édition française, du "caractère essentiel" de cette édition.

Pour Gascon, l'édition française "est plus qu'un simple journal d'information, c'est la voix des Francophones à McGill." Il soutient que l'édition française "doit avoir son identité propre et démarquée, en particulier dans son contenu et son approche des problèmes."

Denis Gascon croit en outre que "l'édition française a beaucoup influencé l'orientation globale du **Daily**, sur le plan politique notamment... Elle a joué un rôle de conscientisation qui a été déterminant dans l'évolution du **Daily** des dernières années."

Gascon rappelle que c'est d'abord par les gens du journal, par définition plus sensibles et plus politisés, que l'idée de l'édition française a été acceptée. Ce n'est que petit à petit, après bien des débats, le courrier des lecteurs en fait foi, qué l'opposition s'est tue.

Aujourd'hui, au moment où l'édition française du **Daily** connaît de graves problèmes qui vont jusqu'à remettre en question son existence même, la Société des Francophones fait son apparition.

L'insistence des organisateurs à occulter le caractère politique de l'association demande réflexion. Bernard Larocque exprime la crainte "qu'une orientation politique créerait des dissensions au sein de l'association, éloigneraient des membres, les Anglophones notamment" et entraînerait à la lonngue l'éclatement de l'association. Il considère qu'il vaut mieux laisser le travail politique comme tel aux groupes politiques identifiés, comme le PQ ou le Parti Libéral de McGill.

Le souci de "ne pas faire peur" à la communauté anglophone, de "ne pas partir en guerre ouverte," le souhait que "la société francophone contribue à un équilibre à l'intérieur de McGill dont tous pourraient profiter," reviennent souvent dans le discours de Bernard Larocque. Selon lui, "il est important de respecter la majorité... on ne vas pas tout bouleverser, comme exiger que tout soit en français." Pour Larocque, "vouloir que la culture francophone existe à McGill n'est pas nécessairement politique": on peut se contenter de 'conscientiser sur la vraie société québécoise d'aujourd'hui" en présentant des soirées de poésie, des expositions d'art, de la musique.

Ne serait-ce qu'en regard de l'expérience passée, il est évident que la conception actuelle qu'a la Société Francophone de son rôle ne peut que la mener à sa perte. Il est aussi évident qu'il ne s'est pas fait suffisamment de réflexion au sein de la Société: comment peut-on apprécier la "vraie société québécoise d'aujourd'hui" sans considérer le contexte et les débats au sein desquels elle se définit? Les problèmes de mibilisation et de participation à l'intérieur de la Société des Francophones ne peuvent excuser un manque de structure et d'articulation au niveau des idées. Par ailleurs, il n'est peut-être pas nécessaire, lançons ici le débat, que les mots politique et partisan soit synonymes. On peut s'intéresser aux forces qui ont été et sont déterminantes pour l'évolution du québec, sans être péquiste. Et s'il y a des Anglophones à McGill qui sont intéressés par le fait québécois, pourquoi leur faire l'injure de penser qu'ils n'en apprécient pas la dimension politique?

Le rôle que joue l'édition française du **Daily** pourrait aider la Société Francophone à se sortir de son impasse.

La Société n'est pas satisfaite en ce moment de ses rapports avec l'édition française. Larocque insiste sur la grande importance de cette édition pour les Francophones de l'Université et estime que le contenu actuel ne réflète pas suffisamment la spécificité et les difficultés du fait francophone à McGill. Il considère de plus que le journal n'a pas accordé à la nouvelle Société des Francophones toute l'attention qu'elle mérite.

De son côté, l'édition française du journal aimerait bien voir se manifester concrètement, par des articles dans ses pages, la contribution que la Société prétend devoir apporter à la communauté. Ce souhait se fait plus pressant en ce moment où l'édition française connait des difficultés.

Une collaboration entre les deux groupes pourrait beaucoup enrichir la vie francophone sur le campus, sans compter qu'elle annulerait les lacunes de chacun. En faisant un effort pour relier les activités qu'elle organise au contexte socio-politique où ils prennent leur place et leur signification, la Société Francophone ferait un travail plus réaliste et plus significatif. Elle pourrait aussi bénificier de la crédibilité que se mérite déjà l'édition française.

comment peut-on apprécier la vraie société d'aujourd'hui sans considérer le contexte et les débats au sein desquels elle se définit?

Pour sa part, le journal français sur le campus pourrait s'intéresser davantage à certaines dimensions de la présence des Francophones à McGill: minoritaires en Amérique, majoritaires au Québec et minoritaires à McGill? Comment on se sent quand on apprend dans une langue qui n'est pas la sienne? Qu'est-ce qu'on fait avec ce qu'on a appris quand on retroune vivre en français chez soi? Pourquoi vient-on étudier à McGill? Comment les Anglophones interprètent-ils la présence de Francophones sur le campus?

Il faut une collaboration entre les Francophones de McGill comme il en faut une dans tous le Québec, parce que le fait francophone est important numériquement, culturellement et politiquement à la fois.





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Inaccessible to many

The Future of Quebec CEGEPs

by Emil Sher

Quebec CEGEPs and the price of gasoline have a lot in common. The past was better, the future looks worse, and the poor are affected the most.

In the October edition of *Meqnews*, a publication of the Ministère de l'Education du Québec (MEQ), assistant deputy minister Roland Arpin writes that during the 'sixties, "the school milieu was rich and prosperous at the expense of the public who believed in its profitability and did not dare to cast any doubts upon it until very recently...

"But now this world of education, in which both the worst and the best of things can be found, is having to adjust to a new kind of evolution. Indeed, while the 'sixties were marked by rising enrollment and abundant material and financial resources, in the 'seventies this has given way both to a significant decline in enrollment and a gradual tightening of budgetary constraints."

By 1987, enrollment in CEGEPs will decline by 30 per cent.

Arpin projects that by 1987, enrollment in CEGEPs will drop by 30 per cent. In his three-page test on the effects of this decline, he cites four major consequences: an increase in school closings, and rising maintenance, personnel and transporation costs.

Arpin's prediction of a cut of 2,000 teaching positions within seven years adds little to the bleak picture that potential educators know only too well.

Yet despite these grave implications, Arpin paints the future with questionable optimism. He contends that "in the final analysis, far from being a disaster, the decline in enrollments has perhaps been an opportunity to make certain arrangements in favour of specific clienteles."

Unfortunately, Mr. Arpin leaves no room for elaboration, and his readers are left in the dark as to exactly who these specific clientele are.

As a solution to declining enrollment Arpin proposes increasing the rate of continuation from high school to CEGEP. To maintain a steady enrollment, the present rate of 38 per cent would have to increase to 53 per cent by 1987. Otherwise, the possibility of CEGEPs closing would become a reality, and that, according to Arpin, "would inevitably generate problems of accessibility of education and culture."

Arpin's implication that no such problem of accessibility exists today makes it apparent that there is a distinct problem of communication with the Ministry of Education. For his statement is in direct contradiction with data from his own ministry which proves that nothing could be further from the truth.

According to the Service régional des admission de Montréal, almost 100 per cent of high-school graduates from "advantaged homes" applied to CEGEPs, while the number of applicants from underprivileged areas was approximately 35 out of 100.

The front page of the February 1979 edition of *Meqnews* proclaimed that the Ministry of Education was "deeply concered with this situation and with its social implications."

The Ministry's concern manifested itself through an information campaign that designed "to encourage young people with modest socio-economic backgrounds to take full advantage of the educational services that society places at their disposal."

In effect, the campaign was twofold: it sought to make CEGEPs more accessible, and it was geared towards increasing the rate of continuation. This issue of inaccessibility was recognized more than a year before Arpin deemed it a *potential* problem.

A study of the Commission des responsibles de l'information of the Federation of CEGEPs pin-pointed the cause of the lack of continuation to a feeling among Quebec youth of personal insecurity.

The MEQ also learned of a government project on CEGEPs which concluded that "all signs point to the fact that not all young Quebecers have the same chance of obtaining a higher education and that the inequality is bound up with the socio-economic situation of the regions, ethnic groups or social classes of their origins."

They responded with the campaign sloga, "Le CEGEP, ça se fait (CEGEP, yes I can)," designed to overcome the two problems they had identified.

This slogan was directed not only towards Quebecers from working class families, but also "to emphasize that the transition from secondary school to CEGEP is every bit as a natural and untraumatic as the transition from secondary grade 3 to secondary grade 4."

Youths from lower class backgrounds who do get to CEGEP apparently have very little to look forward to when they graduate.

A study by Marc Audet of the MEQ's Direction des politiques et plans titled "Relance 1978" showed a much higher unemployment rate for graduates whose fathers earned less than $9,000 than for those from more privileged backgrounds. In some cases, the rate was three times higher. Audet also stated that the higher the income and education of the father, the further the student would pursue his studies.

Inequality in terms of accessibility is not a new phenomenon. Contrary to what Mr. Arpin may believe, doubts that have been cast upon the educational system are not just recent. Ann Dennis and John Lipkin wrote in the McGill Journal of Education in 1972 that while Quebec's population was considered to be two-thirds working class, students from this background only accounted for one-quarter to one-half of the CEGEP populations.

Though they credit CEGEPs for at least opening some door to education that had previously been closed, Dennis and Lapkin attributed this discrepancy to the selection process of the CEGEPs.

The realities have not lived up to the expectations.

At least , not yet.

The Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Education made a provision that the opportunity be given "for everyone to continue his studies in the field which best suits his abilities, his tastes and his interests, up to the most achieved level he has the capacity to reach."

Dennis and Lapkin's conclusion eight years ago is still applicable today: "Based on our study of the CEGEP to date, we must conclude that the realities have not lived up to the promises. At least, not yet."

Seven years later, Robert Gaulin, president of the Centrale de l'enseignement du Québec would argue that the situation remains virtually unchanged.

In an interview with Pauline Vaillancourt and George Martell in 1979, he said that "few underprivileged children go to university or CEGEP ... Steps must be taken to increase the percentage of students having access to collegial studies and to university, and to make secondary education relevant for the majority."

The problem of inaccessibility has not gone unnoticed by the Quebec goverment. The theme of the general meeting of the Conseil supérieur de l'éducation held between March 7-9, 1979, was "Equality of educational opportunity."

The meeting was characterized by the usual well-intentioned aims that seem to accompany many governmental meetings, yet somehow never materialize.

But the observations of Human Rights Commission Vice President Fournier bear repeating. She provided food for thought when she said, "an egalitarian concept of education is fundamentally one which guarantees not only the formally equal access of individuals to an education or their equal treatment at the hands of educational institutions. It implies a state in which education is shared equally by all society. Such a concept ... includes also measures designed to reduce socio-economic differences between distinct social categories (social classes, the sexes, races, etc.).

"It is plainly not a matter of building a competitive educational system for the benefits of which unequally prepared individuals vie in a formal and fictitious context of 'equality of opportunity.' It is a matter, rather, of a progressive education which neither colonizes nor denies the existence of the majority of students, but which has the effect of enabling all the members of a society to acquire sufficient knowledge to criticize their environment and to look after themselves successfully."



All signs point to the fact that not all young Quebecers have the same chance of obtaining a higher education.

L'école alternative...

Accessible à tous ?

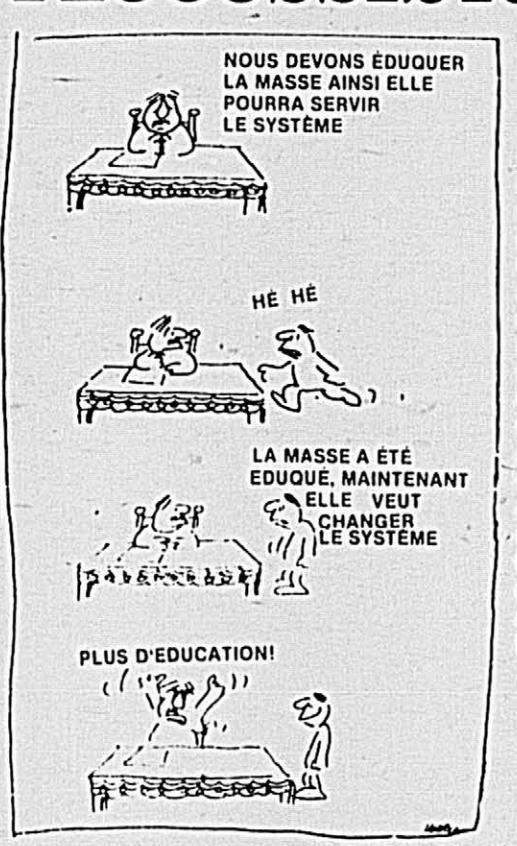
par Diane Gérin-Lajoie

On est porté à croire que ce n'est que dans les institutions post-secondaires (CEGEPs et universités) qu'on retrouve un très faible pourcentage d'étudiants venant de milieux défavorisés. Qu'on se détrompe, ça existe aussi à l'école élémentaire...

Depuis une dizaine d'années, on assiste au Québec, au développement d'une nouvelle expérience pédagogique, celle de l'école alternative: cette dernière fait partie du système scolaire public; elle est un choix, une alternative à l'école élémentaire traditionnelle. Les parents peuvent décider librement d'y envoyer leurs enfants ou non; de plus, ils n'ont à débourser aucun frais, étant donné que ces écoles sont sous la juridiction descommissions scolaires. On n'a donc pas à se préoccuper de la question finanière du projet: la survie de l'école ne dépendant pas en premier lieu de la situation financière des parents, comme dans le cas des écoles libres privées.

Dans les écoles alternatives, on se sert de la pédagogie ouverte. Cette forme de pédagogie favorise l'apprentissage de l'enfant; on y individualise l'enseignement et chose très important, l'enfant devient un élément indispensable dans l'élaboration de sa propre formation: les adultes doivent tenir compte de ses attentes. L'école alternative tente d'améliorer le vécu de l'enfant à l'école, le développement personnel de ce dernier devient ici une priorité. On s'en tient toujours au programme académique du Ministère de l'Education, mais son enseignement se fait d'une façon différente selon le rythme, les goûts et les besoins de l'enfant.

Une deuxième aspect important de l'école alternative, c'est la participation des parents. Leur implication est essentielle dans l'école. Ils on d'ailleurs, dans bien des cas, participé à



la mise sure pied de l'école et ils en ont défini les objectifs. L'enseignant n'y est plus le seul dispensateur des connaissances, les parents deviennent également des personnes-ressources et ce, à l'école même. Le succès du projet dépend en grande partie de leur participation.

Présentée de cette façon, l'école alternative devient le remède aux maux de notre système. Qui n'approuvera pas une pédagogie conçue pour faciliter l'épanouissement de l'enfant et pour contribuer au développement de son autonomie? Si on remplit ces objectifs, on ne pourra que favoriser la vie adulte de ce dernier et créer ainsi un monde meilleur. Mais, et c'est là le hic, on ne semble pas trouver dans les écoles alternatives une clientèle vraiment représentative de toutes les couches de la société. Pour être plus précis, les enfants des milieux défavorisés y seraient sous-représentés. Avant d'aller plus loin, il faut préciser qu'il est ici question uniquement des écoles alternatives francophones de la région de Montréal. Elles sont au nombre de six, et elles se répartissent comme suit: l'Ecole-Atelier et L'Ecole Libre Arc-En-Ciel à Montréal; l'Ecole Nouvelle Querbes à Outremont, l'Ecole Jonathan à Ville St-Laurent, Les Petits Castors à Longueil, et finalement Les Tourterelles à Ville Brossard. Etant donné que le nombre de ces expériences à travers le Québec est assez limité, on peut dire que l'échantillon de ces six écoles est assez représentatif de la clientèle qui les fréquente.

Si on prend les écoles mentionnés plus tôt, presque les trois-quarts des parents appartiendraient à la classe moyenne et à la classe supérieure. Par exemple, à l'Ecole Jonathan, "19% des pères exerceraient une profession libérale, 24% seraient dans le domaine de l'éducation, 25% auraient des emplois dans le domaine de l'administration et du commerce et enfin 27% seraient étudiants, ouvriers, etc..." (Tiré d'une étude de Ginette Lépine intitulée *Analyse des modèlese utilisés en éducation au Québec*). En ce qui concerne les autres expériences, la situation semble identique: après avoir discuté avec le personnel de ces écoles, ou après lecture de leur historique, on se rend compte que la clientèle provient réellement d'un milieu plutôt favorisé.

Qu'advient-ils alors des enfants de milieux moins favorisés? Comment se fait-il qu'ils y soient si peu nombreux? La grande majorité des écoles alternatives sont situées dans des milieux plutôt favorisés comme Outremont ou Montréal-Nord, où se trouve à coup sûr une population de classe moyenne: cela pourraitexpliquer la clientèle scolaire. Mais comme le transport scolaire est assuré pour les écoles mentionnées, cela n'exclut donc pas la possibilité pour un enfant demeurant sur le territoire de la commission scolaire, même s'il habite un secteur moins favorisé, de fréquenter cette école alternative.

Si l'on prend par exemple le cas de l'Ecole Libre Arc-En-Ciel, située dans le Centre-ville de Montréal, une des régions les plus défavorisées de la métropole: on y retrouve sensiblement le même échantillon que dans les autres écoles. Les enfants y sont fils et filles d'artistes, d'intellectuels, de marginaux, qui depuis quelques anées ont envahi ces quartiers, au détriment bien souvent de la population initiale. Mais loin de moi l'idée de faire ici le procès de ceux qui "s'emparent" des quartiers populaires, bien qu'il y ait beaucoup de choses à dire sur le sujet...

Même si on développe de plus en plus l'idée d'une société pluraliste, où il serait "normal" d'avoir plusieurs possibilités dans notre système scolaire, comment expliquer alors que dans les milieux défavorisés, on ne connaisse même pas l'existen

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Dailyphoto/ Hal Koblin

Can Quebec students get it together?

by Rosemary Oliver

After a period of political separation and subdued competition, the two organizations which represent Quebec students have decided to try to find a way to unite their efforts.

Members of the Regroupement des Associations Etudiantes Universitaires (RAEU) and the Association Nationale des Etudiants du Québec (ANEQ) have set up a joint committee to look into creatinng a unified body to reunite both organizations.

Before forming a union these two groups will have to overcome differences of history, orientation, tactical preferences and a sense of competition that has built up over the last couple of years.

Two years ago, members of the university caucsu in ANEQ broke away from the organization to form their own independent representative body, RAEU. Universities in ANEQ at the time believed their interests were not being represented by the association. ANEQ had a policy of one vote per institution and the universities were outnumbered three to one by CEGEPs. It was also believed that student associations from institutions such as McGill which had been unwilling to join ANEQ would join RAEU, if it were an independent entity.

Within the last two years it has come to be accepted by both organizations that each represents a different faction of the student movement. ANEQ, with 27 of its 31 members being CEGEP associations, is seen as the representative of the CEGEPs while RAEU, made up only of university associations, numbering 11 in all, speaks for the university students.

In the past few months, the two bodies have united in a cause they believe affects all students — the use of repression against students by educational authorities, and more specifically, the prosecution of student Guy Héroux by the University of Montreal administration.

On October 23, more than 5,000 Quebec students marched to the University of Montreal in a demonstration organized by a coalition of four student organizations, which included RAEU and ANEQ. It was the first action in which ANEQ and RAEU had ever collaborated.

Less than one month later, another group effort organized by the coalition failed to hold ANEQ's attention, and ANEQ members staged an independent action which gave them the leading

"... it's what they have in common , all of them, that makes them strong."

voice in the Quebec student movement's negotiations with the provincial government.

The ANEQ-RAEU coalition had organized a picket line outside the courthouse for November 18, where the preliminary hearing in the Héroux case was being held. Members of the Conseil Regional de Montreal (CRM) of ANEQ had already planned a march and subsequent occupation of the Mintry of Education offices to ask for a meeting to discuss their list of demands.

According to officials from ANEQ, members of RAEU were asked to join the occupation but declined.

"We felt we had to stay on the picket line to support Guy Héroux," said Benoit Laurin, secretary-general of RAEU.

"We didn't try to discourage the occupation, we just felt it was not appropriate to do it at that time," he said.

ANEQ rallied two hundred of the three hundred picketers and left the courthouse before Héroux arrived. After the occupation, which lasted nine hours, the students were promised a meeting with the Minister, scheduled for later this week. AT this meeting, ANEQ representatives will be treated as the official spokespersons for Quebec students.

Fearful that observers might believe a split had occurred between the two groups, representatives of ANEQ & RAEU called a joint press conference the next day to deny such rumours, and to reaffirm their solidarity.

Xavier Blaisel of ANEQ said the two groups were still unified in their efforts, but in joking about the occupation said, "It's one more point for us."

Benoit Laurin of RAEU also denied there was a political split and said he was pleased with the gains made by the student movement.

Representatives of both ANEQ and RAEU have pledged their groups' intentions to try to work together to unite the student movement. The difficulty will be in reaching a connsensus between the groups as to goals, and the best methods of achieving these. Each groups has a distinct view of its own role and the direction in which the student movement should be progressing. The ability to work out a successful coalition wil be a critical trial for the Quebec student movement.

Marc Vézina, member of the executive council of ANEQ describes his group's role in the student movement as "the equivalent of a union for students, in the sense that we unite to defend and promote our interests."

Vézina sees ANEQ in a "watchdog" role, protecting the rights of the students but admits that since the majority of their members are CEGEPs, ANEQ's actions deal mainly with CEGEP students.

Benoit Laurin describes RAEU's role as being an alternative to the traditional student representation at the national level, as characterized by ANEQ in the last few years.

"I think RAEU is playing a very important role in promiting a different line from what we have tradiationally seen at the national level," he said.

The two organizations have different priorities for the student movement in the '80s.

ANEQ has worked out a list of 13 demands which center on three main points: pedagogy — what is taught in the schools and how it is administered; financial concerns — dealing with loans and bursaries, cutbacks and tuition hikes; and the rights of students — resisting repression against students by administrations and the government.

Because of ANEQ's collegial domination, Vézina says some of the most pressing issues facing the group are the new regulations being handed down by the Quebec government, which establish new obligatory courses in the CEGEPs. But he also emphasized that issues such as cutbacks, and student services, which affect all post-secondary students are important and will have to be dealt with by both ANEQ and RAEU.

The recognition and funding of student associations is the issue RAEU sees as the most important, according to Laurin.

As it is now, most university administration do not recognize student associations as speaking for their members. These associations must negociate a new agreement every year with the administration to collect student fees, and often such agreements cannot be reached leaving the associations penniless.

"For the 190s, the very beginning at least is going to have to be starting right from the basics and setting up our national organizations and having all the local associations recognized and financed automatically," Laurin said.

Vézina says that while such recognition is important, it does not have the immediacy of other concerns such as cutbacks and repression.

Laurin agrees these other issues are concerns, but says, "We don't have the tools to take care of all those issues so it's really going right back to step one getting those tools and making the general public recognize the right to association.

"It might seem very regressive to look only at this, it's obvious we have all those concerns, but we can't really come up with anything concise or that could have some strong meaning or any basic real thoughts until we have associations."

Another of the major differences between the two groups is their preferred method of political action.

Xavier Blaisel says there are not serious problems between ANEQ and RAEU, just "a different way of looking at the role of government."

One of the main structural differences between the CEGEPs and the universities is that in university the administration sets much of the academic policy, while in the CEGEPs, this sort of direction comes directly from the Minister of Education.

For this reason, CEGEPs protest directly to the provincial government, while university complaints may be directed to either the administration or the government.

"On issues such as loans and bursaries, it's obvious we have the same person to deal with, the same enemy if you want to call it that," Laurin said.

However, the methods taken in obtaining desired resits vary between the two groups. Marc Vézina says one of the problems they were encountering when the two groups joined the coalition was "a different tradition of organizing."

"ANEQ has always favoured more open direct actions, in the sense that we like to mobilize public support, I don't think this tradition is very well developed at RAEU," he said.

"RAEU wants to work more on the level of lobbying than the level of confrontation. Anyway, it's each to his own methods," Vézina said.

Benoit Laurin agrees that one of the possible points of contention is their different political styles. Laurin says members of REU prefer the more "subtle" methods of dealing with administration and government, and do not strongly support the directly confrontational method favoured by ANEQ.

"They have their own means of action," Laurin said.

"It's obvious that we're asking ourselves a serious question as far as what is the purpose of direct confrontation, whereas there could be some purpose to the lobbying," he said.

"On the other hand, there's no purpose for you to come up to them if you have never shown them how strong you are," he said.

Laurin said public demonstrations are a tactic that has "proved to be successful" but warns against using them lightly.

"Demonstrations are something that you have to do to create a power relationship between the student movement and the administration, but I think we have to find new means of protest, and new means of action."

ANEQ representatives will be treated as the official spokespersons for Quebec students.

Blaisel of ANEQ contends, "It is not clear to RAEU that our occupation helped Guy Héroux, but if we had never occupied, we'd never have achieved this meeting."

Laurin maintains that the occupation was inappropriate, albeit successful.

"It was definitely something that was poorly organized, but it got a meeting."

However Laurin says he personally would have gone about it another way, such as contacting the Minister and asking for a meeting before staging the occupation.

When asked if there was a united student movement, Laurin said, "Yes, there is, but maybe not to the extent that it's something that responds to everybody's needs. Everybody has more or less to understand it's not what their needs are but it's what they have in common, all of them, that makes them strong."

Still, there are not many things these two groups, ANEQ and RAEU do seem to have in common. They do not agree on tactics. They do not agree on priorities for the '80s. They do not yet agree on what structure a united federation would take. The only thing they do agree on is that they would like to unite the student movement.

Vézina said his wish for the New Year was that "The year '81 will be the year of the reunification of the student movement."

For his wish to come true, there will have to be a lot of compromises made on both sides to reach a middle ground on which they both can feel comfortable.

What are the roots of Anthropology ?

Open letter to all anthropology students

Despite the excesses of work and the difficulty finding sufficient time to reevaluate what we are taught, it is absolutely necessary that we stop and think over the content of anthropology courses taught at McGill.

In anthropology, like all concentrations in social sciences, it is essential that we realize that certain courses have no scientific value and that their content was organized to influence and mould our attitude towards the crude reality of the world that surrounds us and determines our practical and intellectual vision of anthropology.

More precisely, courses such as "Peoples and cultures of Africa" (a course taught by the chairman of the anthropology department, Dan Roger Aronson) tries to present anthropology as a neutral science by ignoring the topic of the economic expansion of imperialistic countries . In societies, that are considered too backward or miserable to take care of their own development. The integration of these societies is based upon alleged humanist scientific and rational values.

Therefore, it was not surprising that the first book we were obliged to read in the course taught by Mr. Aronson, "Return to Laughter" was extremely contemptuous of African peoples.

We also disagree with Mr. Aronson that anthropology is an autonomous science, or even a benevolent discipline of social sciences, as he seems to imply. Anthropology stems from an historical context which has served a specific function in consolidating colonial interests. Mr. Aronson's course does not provide adequate background knowledge with regard to the nature of anthropology. Knowing ots origins are a necessity if students are to understand the full impact of the present situation in societies studied and the function of anthropologists.

He simply alleges that such pre-requisite information should have been covered at the college level, even though he well knows that these questions and problems are not dealt with at the college or university level. Important problems and questions are not dealt with.

The inadequate teaching of anthropology in this respect extends itself throughout most of the courses offered in the Anthropology Department. Thus we believe it is necessary to explain the origin of this discipline.

Anthropology, like all other social sciences, was instituted by intellectuals serving particular interests; in the case of anthropology, these interests were colonialism and later imperialism. It provided an ideological justification for the take-over and destruction of indiginous economies and cultures. It began to reinforce itself as a superstructure as soon as the West started to bring all non-Western societies under its political-economic hegemony.

When one considers the historical origins of anthropology, we cannot help but disagree with such well known anthropolgoists as Malinowski or Radcliffe-Brown who consider the discipline a non-historical, disinterested and autonomous science divorced colonial rule, even if they accepted the idea that anthropologists should guide colonial administrators.

A contemptuous attitude towards the cultures studied by anthropology is revealed by early works in the field. For example, Lubbock wrote:

"L'étude de la vie sauvage a une importance toute particulière pour nous Anglais, citoyens d'un grand empire qui possède, dans toutes les parties du monde, des colonies dont les habitants indigènes présentent tous les degrés de civilization."

Later, he also quotes one of his colleagues who does field work:

"Nous avons étudié les populations des basses terres comme aucun conquérant n'a jamais étudié ou compris une race conquise. Nous connaissons leur histoire, leurs habitudes, leurs besoins, leurs faiblesses, leurs prejugés même, cette connaissance intime nous fournit la base de ces indications politiques qui, sous le titre de prévoyance administrative, de réforme en temps utile, donnent satisfaction à l'opinion publique."

Anthropology ultimately served the interests of the Colonialist countries in providing the sufficient intellectual interest and propaganda to justify the private accumulation of capital by the West in their colonies.

And then, anthropology became more pragmatic in its orientation. It began devoting and directly itself towards concrete tasks, in analysing indigenous social structures in order to adapt colonial administration to the existing political frameworks where direct rule fails. Hence, anthropologists became active as "participant-observers" in fieldwork. Anthropology departments were formed in Europe and soon, semi-official specialized researchers were formed and dispatched to study societies for the purpose of colonizing them. As an example, Evans Pritchard, in his work, *The Nuer*, studies the problems of colonial encounter at the request of the British Government.

Among these anthropologists, others such as Lugard saw the need to adapt colonial rule to the governing of the local chiefs — making them collaborate in order to reinforce colonialism. As he mentions:

"Le premier pas à faire est de trouver un homme influent comme chef et de grouper sous son autorité autant de villages et de districts que possible, de lui apprendre à déléguer des pouvoirs, de l'intéresser à sa trésorerie, d'asseoir son autorité et de lui inculquer le sens des responsabilités."

(Amalgamation Report)

The example of applied anthropology gives evidence of the interest of anthropology in maintaining colonial rule, since it had to adapt to new political situations without restructuring the old pattern of domination by colonialst powers, whether their rule was direct or not.

Even when anthropologists meant to "do good", all they succeeded in doing was being patronizing, naively carrying out the goals of colonialism.

It is this necessary analysis of the role of anthropologists linked to colonial reality which mr. Aronson hides as well as his biased approach to anthropology.

It is shocking that in the course "Peoples and cultures of Africa" we compare and juxtapose monographies using the cultural relativism approach without knowing it. Furthermore, even though Mr. Aronson used this approach for part of the term, no critical evaluation of cultural relativism was offered to students, even if this approach hides the general law which is applied to many cultures.

Consequently, the content of courses such as "People and Cultures of Africa" taught by Prof. Aronson have no scientific value. The lectures and readings have littel use in helping us to discover the objective laws of social phenomena and finding their historical explanation. Therefore, Prof. Aronson's course contributes little to the task of science, which consists of discovering, amidst the contingent and the chaotic, actually govern societies. Even when those laws are not obvious, it is the task of science to study them and explain them to students and, to serve practical intellectual activities in order to aid humanity and the peoples historically oppressed by colonialism and imperialism. Moreover, Mr. Aronson projects colonialism and imperialism, and its causes and effects on societies, by teaching anthropology courses so as to make it inoffensive, by eliminating its political content and thus preventing a real understanding of social phenomena we daily confront.

We ultimately suggest that students avoid taking courses given by Mr. Aronson. We find it unfortunate that certain anthropologists sell their work, knowledge and their souls to the economic powers instead of using anthropology to serve the oppressed and exploited masses across the world.

Claude Rémillard and other students who wish to remain anonymous

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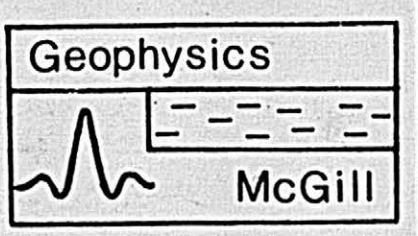
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Increasing student activism: Chic new clubs lead the way





by Richard Goldman

Just a few short weeks ago, for the first time in more than a decade, a contingent of McGill students carried their university's banner at a rally of the Quebec student movement. About 75 McGill students braved the chilly autumn weather that day to march shoulder-to-shoulder with students from Rimouski and Trois-Rivières, up the east side of Mount Royal and past the stately manors of Outremont to the University of Montreal.

The students were marching in support of Guy Héroux, a U de M student facing criminal charges for his part in withholding residence fees following a university rent hike.

In November, McGill students numbering about 300 marched again, this time circling the campus and picketing the Administration Building, where a meeting of the Board of Governors was being held. The demonstrators' chants were so loud that five floors above, the governors had to shout to continue their meeting, though they would not acknowledge that a demonstration was taking place outside.

The picketers were protesting McGill investments in South Africa.

Two separate actions for two different causes, several weeks apart.

In the December issue of the McGill *Observer*, the ASUS journal, an anonymous writer castigated McGill students for this sort of behaviour. He termed it useless, merely time-filling and practiced not out of sincere commitment, but because protesting is now "the thing to do"; it is the "radical chic."

If indeed such a thing as "radical chic" exists, McGill University may well be in the process of becoming a veritable Studio 54 of student activism.

In addition to these precedent-setting demos, a prodigious number of groups concerned with issues of human rights, social justice and public interest have sprung to life on campus during the past months.

The popularity of these new groups ("new wave" in *Observer* lingo?) and their considerable accomplishments in so short a time has led to speculation of a rebirth of student activism at McGill.

McGill Disarmament Week was a swinging example. Spearheaded by the newly-formed Ploughshares McGill, the week of speakers, films and debates exposed several hundred McGillites to the social, economic and scientific implications of the arms race.

Disarmament Week was also an impressive show of the potential strength of the new wave of social interest groups at McGill. Nine campus and off-campus groups combined their organizational forces to bring figures such as consumer advocate Ralph Nader and United Nations Assistant Secretary-General Jan Martensen to McGill, possibly setting a pattern for future cooperative efforts.

The resurgence of student activism in the 1980s may differ significantly from that of the '60s. According to VP University Affairs Terje Anderson:

"Today's activism is quite different. It is usually much more specific and goal-oriented. Rather than preach revolution in the streets, today's activists select individual issues they feel to be within reach and build coalitions around them. This activism can be seen in efforts like the South Africa Committee, where the members have selected a single goal (divestment) and concentrated their on those (the Board of Governors) in a position to act on their demands."

(McGill Student Handbook 1980)

Indeed, the SAC is often considered the dean of conscience-prodding groups at McGill and now attracts more than 40 people to its regular meetings. It was the SAC that led the march on the Board of Governors meeting earlier this month, where a Board committe announced it "is not convinced that divestment is the only answer or even the best answer" to the problem of investments in South Africa.

At the end of September, the SAC held their second Solidarity Week, the first having been held last spring. The campus-wide event featured a representative of the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid, Reverend Thomas Anthony, who was imprisoned suring a recent stay in South Africa, and included a debate between two South African expatriates on the effectiveness of divestment as a means of combatting apartheid.

SAC President Barbara Jenkins agrees that student activism is now more goal-oriented.

"We succeed in attracting people to our events because we provide them with a concrete outlet to show how they feel about an issue," says Jenkins.

"We bring inpeople who are directly involved in . the liberation movements and the react when they see in front of them someone who has actually suffered the oppression they read about in the papers."

Grace Krupa, president of the Women's Union, says her group is concentrating more and more on issues of material concern to McGill women.

"Our highest priorities are such concerns as daycare, rape and health care," says Krupa.

"For example, we're active in raising funds for a rape crisis centre. We lobby the administration for better daycare; the situation here is deplorable, with facilities for only 40 children, and 250 on the waiting list."

There is perhaps no group that better exemplifies the trend towards pragmatism in student activism than the World Hunger Committee, which owes its life to such a tilt. After three years of starting up in September and sputtering in a matter of weeks, the World Hunger Committee has managed to secure a toe-hold at McGill this year by concentrating its efforts on a concrete issue — the Canadian government's Bill C-32. This proposed legislation would restrict seed sales with patent laws, providing multinational corporations with yet greater leverage over the food supply of underdeveloped nations.

Club memebrs have drawn up a brief outlining their opposition to the legislation — which is similar to laws poassed in most Western nations. Having solicited the support of about 20 professors, they intend to mail their brief to all Members of Parliament.

The new wave group with potentially the greatest impact on the McGill Community is perhaps the McGill Public Interest Research Group (PIRG). Ralph Nader, in his speech here during Disarmament Week, appealed to McGill students not to stand idle and prepare to be assimilated in the corporate world. He urged them to take advantage of their "last chance to pioneer, to experiment, to think," and accept the challenges of questioning the working of our system.

The instrument Nader has developed for this purpose is the PIRG, an independent, non-profit research and social organization that employs volunteer students, faculty, communitymembers and possibly paid staff co-ordinators. Its priorities are determined by its constituents, generally the students of the university, and its work involves organizing research projects and promoting public education through lectures, colloquiums and other forums.

Says McGill PIRG-er Peter Maass: "The PIRG allows us to use already existing channels to further the public interest. Instead of just handing in a term paper, getting a mark and having it filed away forever, a student can work on a project of relevance to him in his environment. Through various arrangements he might be able to receive credits for his work."

Other new and noteworthy campus groups:

The McGill Environmental Society: Established last year, it received its first modest budget from the Students' Society in September. The group's aim, says president Mark Spraggett, is to increase awareness on campus of environmental issues, but the group takes no formal position and makes every attempt to show "both sides of the story," sponsoring, for example, the only pro-nuclear speakers of Disarmament Week.

McGill International Law Society: Founded last February, this group has brought in several speakers on international issues such as disarmament, and the law of the sea. Its objective, according to president Carl Pike, is to tap the resources of McGill University by having professors lecture on areas of expertise international law as well as inviting outside speakers.

Made up mostly of law students — although it is open to all — the ILS plans a weekly series of lectures on the North-South dialogue, to begin in mid-January.

World University Service of Canada: A McGill chapter of the Geneva-based group which promotes solidarity and cooperation among university students around the world, WUSC-McGill first project will be sponsoring a political refugee from Zaire who is now in a Tanzanian refugee camp.

Canadian University Service Overseas: A McGill chapter of the Canadian government-funded group that sends university graduates to Third World countries for two or three year stings in development work.

Other groups slugging it out in the trenches of the Union Building include a McGill Chapter of **Amnesty International**, the international human rights watchdog, **Greenpeace McGill**, whose members have participated mostly in co-sponsoring activities with other gropus this semester, and working on community study projects — among which a study of the asbestos levels in some Montreal High Schools and the radioactivity on hydro power lines in Québec — and a **B.C. Farmworkers** Support Committee, which has been holding information and fund-raising meetings on campus.

The sources of increased politicization behind this new wave of campus groups is not hard to find. The Quebec Referendum,the fight against academic cutbacks — including last year's maintenance workers strike — poor employment prospects after graduation — all are factors. As well, issues such as Three-Mile Island, recurring acid rain headlines, the escalation of the cold war and the accompanying threat of nuclear confrontation have all contributed to student awareness of environmental and international issues.

As a Connecticut student wrote on the eve of Reagan's victory: "Will a Canadian marry me? I'm too young to die in a nuclear war."

Will a continued worsening of North America's economic and political crises lead McGill and other universities back to the marches and occupations of the '60s? Not if you believe McGill historian Stanley Frost, who has written extensively on the history of McGill. In a discussion last week on the student revolt of the '60s, Frost said: "Students will go out and protest so long as they know they can waste a year and return to school and the job market without worry about being received by society with the same amount of deference as otherwise.

"When studetns are worried about their marks and their careers — as the next decade — they simply don't have time for such things."

Though it is by no means meant as a slight of Professor Frost's considerable historical acumen, his prediction of what lies in store for the '80s reflects the same assumptions as those of the author of the recent "radical chic" article in the *Observer*. Both analyses assume that any action undertaken by students for social change is largely that of well-to-do liberal youths championing a noble cause because they'd rather be doing that than studying.

This cynical analysis of the roots of student activism may well hold true in the short run — students may abandon their campaign for human rights for the voiceless and social justice for the exploited if they must do so to get a job.

But if the problems of our system continue to worsen. If youthful unemployment continues to creep past 20 per cent and even "serious" students, who go through university with blinders on to get their degrees cannot find jobs, it is sheer foolishness to expect university students to remain complacent in the '80s.

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Society ignores report on financial priorities

by Kimberley Stephenson

A study of the Student Society's financial priorities for the eighties is not being studied with any great enthusiasm by the Students' Society.

While there is general agreement that there was a lot of effort put into the report by a financial priorities committee, that is where agreement on the report seems to end.

"There was a huge amount of work put into the report, but I was disappointed — they strayed from their original mandate," said Todd Ducharme, president of the Students' Society.

"It was a grab bag list of ideas. They took some things that were floating around anyway and put them down on paper," he said.

"It's hard to say what brough about what," said Sean McAlister, Arts Senator and member of the four-person committee. "I'm pleased to see that the Student Society's executive has moved on some of our recommendations."

One of the major recommendations of the report was that the Society acquire a mini-computer.

"We're relying on the university for computer services, which can lead to problems. During the strike we had no access," said McAlister.

Salim Tharani, Vice-President-Finance of the Society is enthusiastic about the need for a computer, but also contends that the idea has been around for awhile.

"We would have up to date files at any moment. With the university's computer there is a 45 day wait," said Tharani.

Other benefits from the computer would include better inventory control over food and beverage operations, up to date club budgets, faster room scheduling, and a decrease in time for mailings.

"If the president wanted to send a letter to the membership he would just have to put the letter in the computer and there would be 15,000 copies just like that," he said.

The Society would not have to spend too much money on the computer either, as they will receive educational discounts, and management systems in the university will help develop computer programs. As well, because the computer will do many tasks in only a fraction of the time it takes now, money will be saved in labour.

Another thing the computer will aid in is communication, something McAlister considers to be a top priority.

"There has to be more emphasis on communication. There have to be mechanisms to make councillors more responsible to their constituents," said McAlister.

Tharani said that the computer could be used to do faster and more efficient mailings, thus promoting communication between the Society and students at large.

McAlister thinks that is a good idea, but not enough.

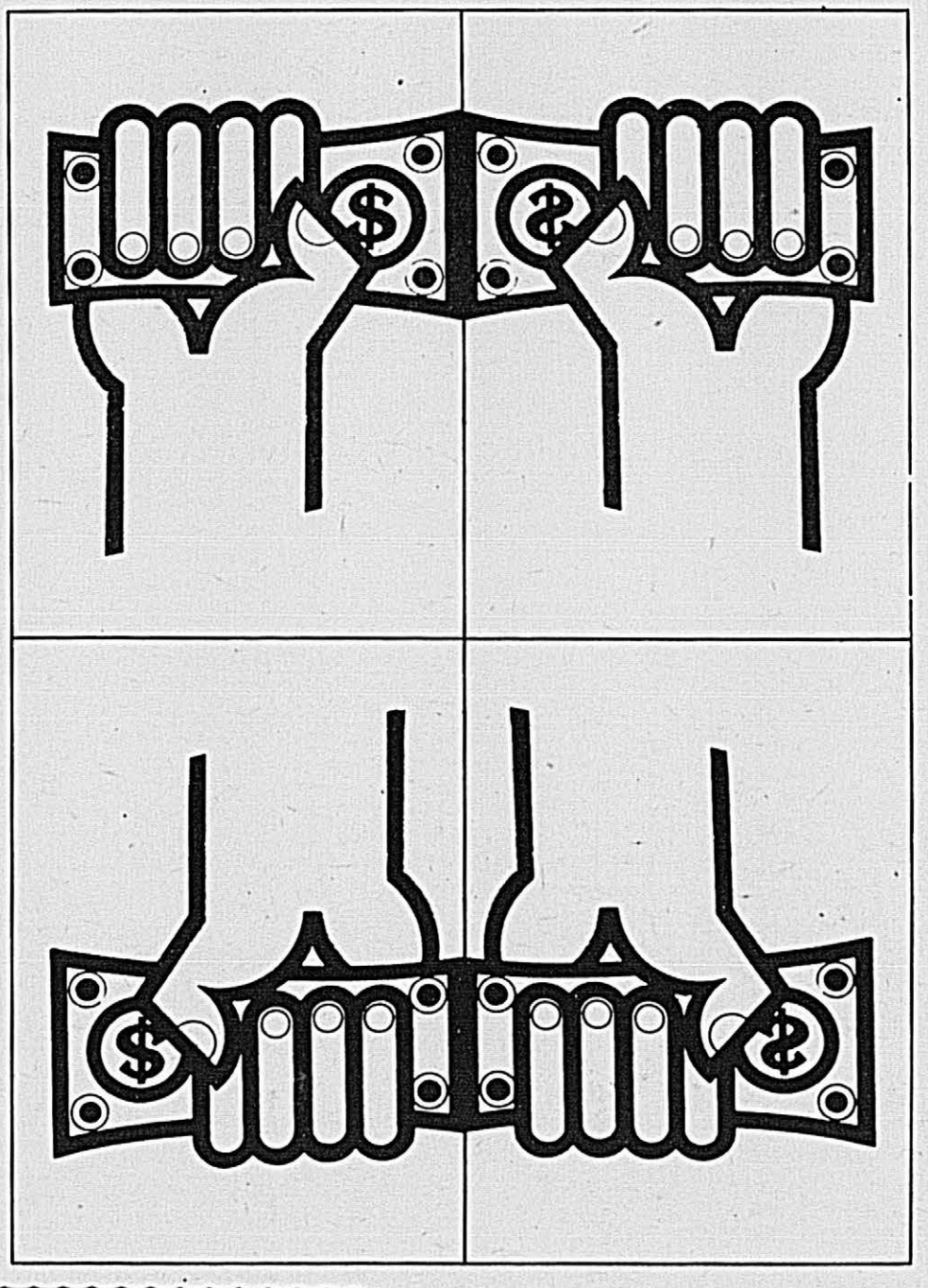
"We recommended that a newsletter come out at least bi-monthly, and so far it has come out once this year," he said.

"It is unfortunate that there is very little feedback to the Council aside from what is printed in the **Daily**. I know that as arts senator I generally talk only to people I know — I think that's a liability," he said.

A recommendation by the financial priorities committee appeared in modified form in the recent referendum.

The report recommended that the VP finance be made a non-voting ex-officio member of the Joint Management committee (JMC), while the referendum question requested that the VP be made ex-officio and chairperson.

Tharani thinks it is necessary for the VP Finance to chair JMC meetings because s/he is the chief elected financial officer, the person whois in charge of making the budgets and enforcing financial policies. He said that the VP Finance was always elected to the JMC anyway, and this move would free a seat for another councillor.



While McAlister thinks that the VP-Finance should be ex-officio, he doesn't think that he should be chair.

"If the VP-Finance is responsible for chairing the meeting he might lose something in participation. The JMC is a consensus oriented body. There's no need for Robert's Rules of Order," he said.

One minor recommendation by the committee has been rejected outright by Todd Ducharme.

From the report: "Further, the committee recommends that given the increase of duties that the presidency has assumed in the last few years, that incoming presidents might seek to establish a voluntary staff of students to aid him/her in carrying out his/her various duties and functions."

From Ducharme: "It's a completely unworkable idea. That's why we have paid staff. You can demand the immediate service that you can't demand of volunteers. I can't see how to motivate them to do the dirty work."

Another recommendation which has already been moved on by the council is to tighten up regulations for the election of club representatives to council. The by-laws have beenamended so that all delegates for club elections be members in good standing of their particular club for two months.

Further to that, McAlister said that in the next few months the role of club reps will be discussed in even greater depth.

"It was originally intended that the club reps would represent the clubs on council, but now it appears that the clubs go directly to council themselves," he said.

McAlister would like to see the Society participate in the American Society of Association Executives (ASAE) evaluation program.

"It's expensive, but we have to stand back and look at the organization," he said.

"It's a nice idea, but too expensive," said Ducharme.

A discussion of budgeting formed a major part of the report. Basically the committee sees room for improvement, citing problems with overstaffing in the pub and increases in costs throughout the year in goods, materials and repairs. They recommend that the Society adopt Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB).

From the report: "The ZBB approach s to look at all operations that are non-evenus producing from afresh. It means re-settling priorities and activities for the up-coming budget year by examining the operation from a whole. It is a swing away from just allocating a simple increase for inflation for the operations. This system is based on ranking expenditures by a priority basis. Those projects that are top ranked will be dealt with sooner than those that are lower ranked.

Tharani thinks that the Society will go to ZBB in two years, and stated that ZBB is already used in some areas.

"ZBB is absolutely necessary. Every year we have to have a re-evaluation of priorities...As far as services go we have to base ourselves on a historical base in order to project income," he said.

A fundamental disagreement between the committee report and Ducharme is the priority given to repaying the Society's debt to the university. The Financial Priorities Committee lists it as fifth in a list of seven priorities, and does not discuss it in the body of the report. Ducharme lists debt repayment as second in a list of the same priorities, and says that the society has established a four year plan to pay off what is owed to the university.

"The biggest flaw in the report is that they did not deal with the Students' Society's debt to the university," said Ducharme.

A final point of disagreement is whether or not the committee should be re-established.

A sub-committee on planning has been established by the JMC to look at essentially the same financial matters the priorities committee was established to look at, as well as to focus on long-term planning.

McAlister would like to see the committee re-established because he thinks it served an important role in listening to student's grievances with the Society.

"It fulfilled a therapeutic function. It was a chance for councillors and students at large to get input into the Society. It should be re-established as a grievance committee," he said.

The report has been presented to council, but was tabled and not discussed. McAlister intends to have it on the council's agenda to be discussed next winter.

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Sharon Dickinson
Editor, Old McGill '81

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Conservative foreign policy in the '80s

One of Ronald Reagan's foreign policy advisors, Richard Allen, pretty well summed up the situation facing the United States in the 1980s, when he remarked:

"We do not control events, all we can do is shape them."

Indeed the relative decline in importance of the U.S. in the world's affairs means that domestic policy makers can no longer afford to go against an international trend.

Specialization has made the world economies increasingly interdependent. Groups like the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Oil Producing Exporting Countries (OPEC) reflect a growing trend towards international cooperation. This cooperation will force Washington to re-assess its relations with the Arab world, Europe, and its own North American neighbors.

According to "Le Monde Diplomatique," a French review, Arab oil is probably the single most influential factor controlling the U.S. economy. Therefore President-elect Reagan will have to use great diplomacy in order to keep the Arab oil flow open.

The White House's position on the Middle East will be closely monitored by many critics. Where Jimmy Carter advocated a neutral stance in the Palestinian affair, Mr. Reagan solidly backs Israel. This shift in policy is likely to upset Egypt. However, Henry Kissinger's presence back in the fold will reassure some skeptics. Mr. Kissinger has already made suggestions about using King Hussein's Jordan as a stable force in peace negotiations.

The drawn out hostage crisis in Iran calls for compromises by both countries involved. As for the dangerous Persian Gulf war between Iran and Iraq, one White House staffer exclaimed: "We'll need a whole lot of luck to come out of this thing unhurt."

The Iranian situation has frequently put the U.S. in embarrassing situations. Despite Kurt Waldheim's United Nations attempt at a settlement, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and later Maine's Edmund Muskie, could do absolutely nothing at calming the Iranian rage.

The series of conflicts and controversies do nothing to reassure European allies. Europe's big nine grow increasingly weary of American leadership. It's no secret that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is somewhat happy that President Carter is on his way out on January 20th. The European Economic Community is drifting further away from the American umbrella. In many situations the EEC has implemented policies that have contradicted with President Carter's objectives. Consider French President Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Moscow during the height of the Afghan crisis. The weakening Euro-American entente is likely to persist under the Reagan administration. In fact while Republicans plan to increase defense expenditure to $150 billion, the West Germans have reduced their military budget by 2%.

No doubt, the United States feels much more comfortable closer to home. Reagan would dearly love to cash in on the Mexican oil bonanza. Consequently he will most likely try to appease the Mexican government by allowing more people to cross the Rio Grande River. Canada also is attractive for it has an abundance of resources. The new President has often hinted at setting up a North American accord to deal with coordinating economic objectives between the three.

The big question is: Will the new conservatives in Washington take all these world problems into account when drawing up domestic policies?

Over the next four years, the Reagan people plan a revolutionary $64 to $92 billion budget cut and they intend to tack on a wopping 30% across-the-board personal income tax reduction. This all falls under the grandiose plan to "get the government off the backs of the people." They reason that private investment will stimulate the economy and get things back on the road again. Unfortunately, the productivity of this investment will depend on the availability of energy...Which brings us back to square one...Arab oil.

Still ultra right-wing Americans refuse to succumb to their dependency on foreign energy. THey argue that the United States can "easily" step up the development of coal and nuclear powered generators. But the Three Mile Island fiasco still looms on the horizon and the recent acid rain question compounds the problem. Environmentalists like Ralph Nader (recently at McGill) would be up in arms. Besides how much more of Jane Fonda can one take?

deGuise Vaillancourt Jr.

Comment: Assaults on campus

In response to an article that appeared in the November 19th issue of the McGill *Reporter* entitled "New media embroiderers assault events," I would like to set straight a few of the facts that McGill Public Relations and Captain Rostaing of Campus Services seem to have overlooked in their fine piece of handiwork.

The first incident to occur in September — the one that took place on University Street — may not technically have been on "McGill property."However, the student was on her way from the main campus to Royal Victoria College (RVC) both of which are "McGill property." So the assault did not occur on "McGill property" — but RVC residents obviously have no choice but to walk on University Street to gain access to their dormitory.

A technicality, yes, but if Mr. Rostaing is going to depend on stretching technicalities to claim that there have been "no assaults of a sexual nature on women at McGill for at least two years," how can any student feel that anyone is concerned about their safety when returning to dorms from the library after dark?

The second "event" took place in broad daylight. It did not occur in Mt. Royal Park, as the *Reporter* says, but on the McGill side of the fence, within 100 feet of Molson hall, one of the co-ed residences. (The residences have been plagued, in past years, by intruders, who have sometimes attempted to attack students.) Nor was the attack on a professor, as the *Reporter* says, but on a 35-year old woman employed in one of McGill's graduate departments. The employee walked down through the residences each day shortly before 9 am on her way to work.

On Wednesday, September 17, she was apprehended as she approached the fence from the North, still in the park. The assaillant, a teenager, grabbed her around the shoulders and took her several yards before the assault took place. Unfortunately it took place well within the "demarcation line" of McGill property. In a phone conversation later that morning, before the police report was confirmed, Rostaing agreed that the fence was indeed the "demarcation line" between the park and McGill. Montreal police district no. 25 also confirmed that the assault occurred on McGill property.

The assault that took place was a violent sexual assault. I know no other definition for it. Some of the victim's clothes were torn off, and she was repeatedly bitten and shoved in a way that could have caused nermanent damage.

It is also false that the victim "refused" to divulge information to the MUC police or McGill security. After the attack, the woman continued to the building where she worked and there contacted the police. Two officers came in a patrol car and drove her through the park to see if they could spot the attacker, who had run off in that direction when he saw the students. They had no luck. A full report and description was then registered at the 25th precinct of the MUC police, who later confirmed the victim's story to me over the phone. The victim did not contact McGill security, she told me, because in the five years she has worked here, she had noticed their "lack of concern" in response to various incidents, such as cash being stolen from her office. After seeing their "indifference," she

Mr. Rostaing's response, when I first contacted him, was surprise, since he had not yet heard from the police.

"This is news to me," was all he said.

I spoke to him again later. He hedged on the issue of the "demarcation line" he had earlier defined. He ten told me: "Our main problem is not during the daylight hours. I would need an army to patrol all the outskirts of campus."

I am amazed that Mr. Rostaing upholds that these attacks were not sexual. In the first, the man "disrobed." In the second, the victim's clothes were torn off and the violence done to her was undeniably sexual in nature — Mr. Rostaing can consult the police records for confirmation.

Neither woman was actually raped. But is that what it will take for the like minds of McGill Public Relations and Mr. Rostaing to admit that the problem exists, and needs some serious looking into?

As to who is doing the "embroidery" on the "assault event," I'll let the reader be the judge. While I understand a Public Relations office's duty is to uphold an image, I don't think it should be done at the expense of the safety of the members of the McGill community. As for Mr. Rostaing, there is no need to be so defensive — everyone knows assaults happen, and no one is trying to hold him personally accountable. And, I would suggest, for everyone's sake, that he stop regurgitating the prhase (which he also tried on me). "Our security office records show that there have been no attacks of a sexual nature on women at McGill for at least two years."

It simply isn't true. And it is a dangerous thing to say, because if anyone believes him, he is setting them for a false sense of security that could turn out to be even more disastrous. Suggestions for precautionary measures, and a show of real conern, not denial of known facts, would not only come off sounding better — it might actually prevent a future incident. The fewer incidents, the less there is to cover up.

Anita Schapiro

Open Letter to the Board of Governors' Committee to Advise on Matters of Social Responsibility

Dear Sirs,

We are discouraged and dismayed that the more than 300 voices calling for South African divestment at the Board meeting of Nov. 19 were met with the following reply:

> *"At this stage of deliberations the Committee is not convinced that divestment is the only answer or even the best answer and wishes to explore all possibilities in order to determine the approach that would be most effective within the parameters of its mandate."*

It is in one sense a relief to hear that your group wishes to "explore all possibilities" of this question: we assume that this would include the exploration of the pro-divestment aspect of the issue, which up until now has been somewhat neglected by your Committee. May we also point out, however, that as your Committee enters its second year of deliberation on this matter, the student body is growing impatient. It would certainly be unfortunate if your final decision was issued so late in the year as to preclude reaction on the part of the students, due to the restraints of the final exam period. We trust that in the name of fairness you will keep this consideration in mind, and suggest that a report issued before the end of February would best avoid a situation in which the onus for action would be on us.

May we also take exception to the Committee's viewpoint that a joint action of all universities in Canada would be more effective than what you refer to as 'simple' divestment. We agree that joint action is certainly an effective manner of relaying a point, we disagree with your insinuation, however, that it should replace divestment.

When the South Africa Committee discussed how McGill could best support the people of South Africa, we consulted those who would be best equipped to answer this question: The African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress, the South Africa Congress of Trade Unions. These are the peoples who are being oppressed in South Africa. These are the people to whom our actions are directed. Their reply to us was — divest — now, and that is what we are committed to. Divestment may be a 'simple' action, but it is an effective one that most certainly does not preclude other gestures of support in conjunction with it.

It is our desire that McGill take a leading role on the issue of South African divestment by setting an example for other universities and colleges in Canada. Divestment is a concrete method of supporting the majority of the population of South Africa. It is a step that McGill, as one of the leading universities in Canada, should not be afraid to take.

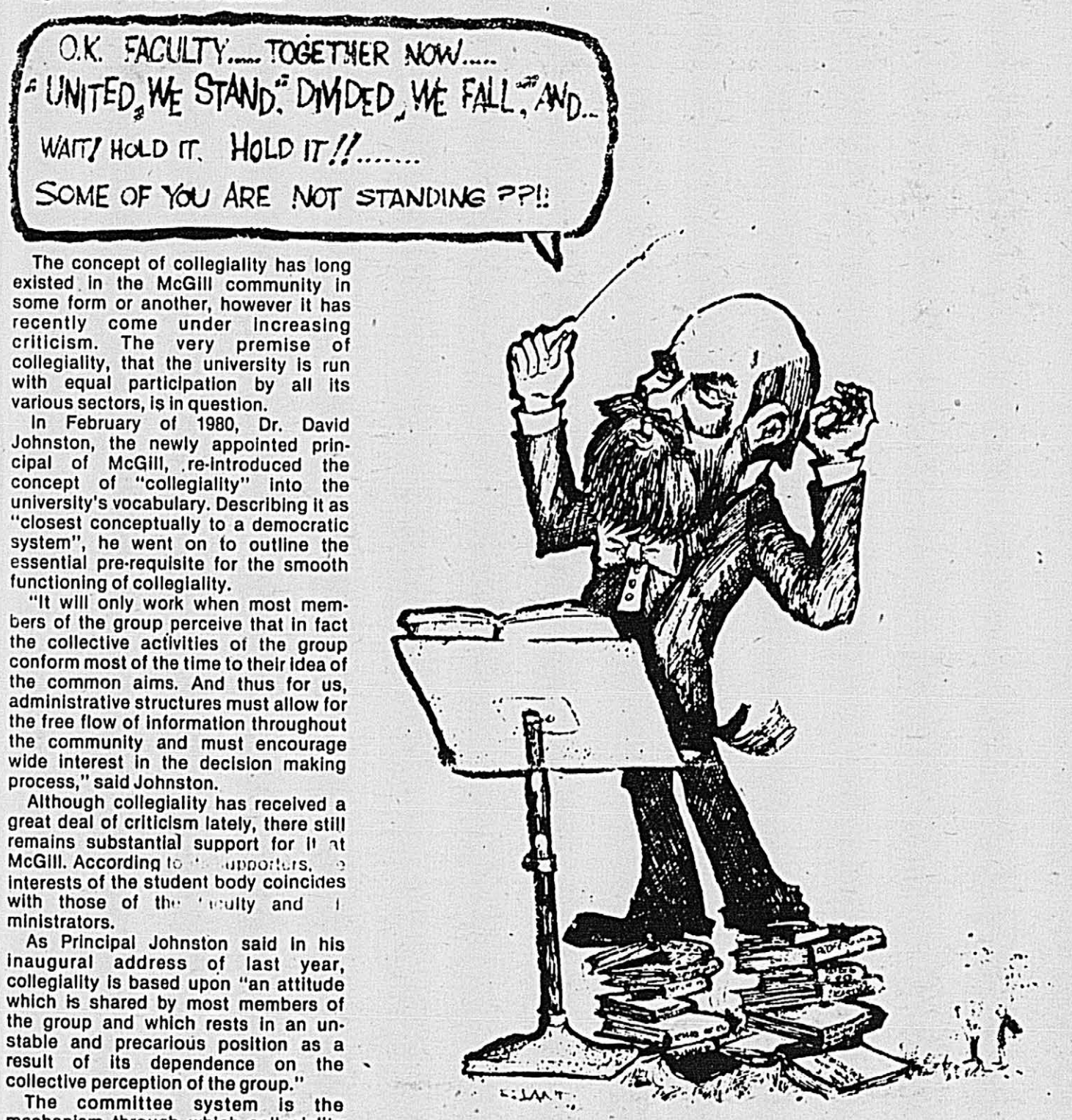
The South Africa Committee

Collegiality questioned

by Peter Findlay

Collegium — a governing body in which each member has approximately equal power — Merriam-Webster Dictionary

"A critical analysis of the liberal professions reveals them to be conservative guilds in which the myth of democratic self-government disguises bureaucratic organization and oligarchic control. The 'free market place of ideas' never existed." — Marlene Dixon, *Things Which are Done in Secret*



The concept of collegiality has long existed in the McGill community in some form or another, however it has recently come under increasing criticism. The very premise of collegiality, that the university is run with equal participation by all its various sectors, is in question.

In February of 1980, Dr. David Johnston, the newly appointed principal of McGill, re-introduced the concept of "collegiality" into the university's vocabulary. Describing it as "closest conceptually to a democratic system", he went on to outline the essential pre-requisite for the smooth functioning of collegiality.

"It will only work when most members of the group perceive that in fact the collective activities of the group conform most of the time to their idea of the common aims. And thus for us, administrative structures must allow for the free flow of information throughout the community and must encourage wide interest in the decision making process," said Johnston.

Although collegiality has received a great deal of criticism lately, there still remains substantial support for it at McGill. According to its supporters, the interests of the student body coincides with those of the faculty and administrators.

As Principal Johnston said in his inaugural address of last year, collegiality is based upon "an attitude which is shared by most members of the group and which rests in an unstable and precarious position as a result of its dependence on the collective perception of the group."

The committee system is the mechanism through which collegiality operates at McGill. Leo Yaffe, VP Administration, said: "The academic decisions are made by the academic body. Input comes from a variety of committees, most of which are committees of the academic community."

Theoretically, collegiality is guaranteed by the open exchange of ideas and opposing views in university committees.

Todd Ducharme, president of the Students' Society, feels McGill is fortunate to have a collegial system.

"We are unique in that I can call up the principal and see him the same day. Compared to other Quebec and Canadian universities that I know of we are much better off. In the sphere of student-administration relationships there is a very open dialogue," said Ducharme.

However, Ducharme is quick to point out that most of McGill's policy is initiated from the top down. "By and large the positive policies tend to be generated from a small group of individuals in the university. The rest of the university can participate through the Senate and the Board of Governors, but by and large this participation gets to be of the negative sort. Rather than generating policy their role tends to be that of stopping policies that may be negative.

"Collegiality in an ideal form would mean that all sectors of the university community would share in positive policy generation," said Ducharme.

Lately doubt as to collegiality's validity has surfaced in both the academic and student communities. In times of cutbacks and financial instability today's universities are facing uncertain futures under the control of administrations concerned primarily with financial matters and corporate-like efficiency.

Collegiality is supposed to be the manifestation of true equality in the university community. Whether or not it can be realized at McGill is a point of contention.

Professor Peter Gutkind feels McGill is moving into a managerial era.

"Collegiality is very threatening to managers," he said.

"You can't have collegiality without deep consultative powers. Collegiality means true equality. Whether or not we can have it is another matter."

Alan Fenichel, President of the McGill Faculty Union (MFU) gave his perception of the problems with collegiality.

"I think two major things that show the unworkability of collegiality are that there is not a total community of interest. The administrators have certain imperatives they pursue and the (academic) staff needs its own representatives.

"The second flaw in collegiality is that in times of plenty conflict is minimized; when the pie gets smaller conflict becomes more apparent and soon enough the 'community of interest' breaks down in certain key areas such as the granting of tenure, pensions and salaries," he said.

Illustrative of how collegiality can break down are the events of last year's service workers strike. As Prof. Gutkind said: "If collegiality had significant meaning then we wouldn't have had a strike since it was an obvious manifestation of discontent. True collegiality would have avoided such a strike."

In the case of the McGill community there appears to be a disunity of interests in various areas. One such area is that of budgeting and finance.

Professor John Jones, President of the McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT), says McGill's conflicts are largely concerned with budgeting and finance. "These conflicts will be thrown into greater relief in times of financial problems," he said.

Another example of the conflicting nature university relations at McGill is the Board of Governor's refusal to seek divestment in spite of considerable prodding and agitation by the student body. Supporters of collegiality at McGill claim the university's investment policy is the Board of Governors' perogative, not something that involves the collegium directly. In their view, collegiality extends only as far as the classroom door.

Within the broader context of financial policy, supporters of McGill's brand of collegiality point out that although academic concerns are within its realm, financial concerns are not. Money is allocated from the top down.

As Professor Jonas said: "Budgeting is a very centralized process where the average professor in front of the blackboard has very little input into the whole process. Collegiality limits itself to largely academic matters."

The claim that many sectors of the university receive equal representation is deceptive, if not completely misleading, claimed Prof. Gutkind.

"People might say that we have collegiality because we have such an extensive committee structure, but we all know that these committees are made up of people who are not abrasive and who will not seriously challenge authority," he said.

To conservative institutions like McGill, true collegiality represents a threat because it would take decision making out of the hands of those who presently control the university. In times of growing economic instability, the claim that student and administration goals are complementary will be facing increasing criticism, for it is here that lies the basic flaw of collegiality as it is known at McGill.

Operating as it does on the premise that students' needs can be satisfied without conflict and through the equal participation of both students and staff, it is based upon the faulty assumption that true equality can be achieved without radically altering the present structure of McGill.

If collegiality means true equality then we are no closer to this goal today than we were when it was first introduced by Principal Johnston last year.

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Ponies of Sable Island
Help save the ponies of Sable Island! 300 died last winter. Sell tickets to a student-sponsored charity concert. (Trying to get "Blues Brothers.") Prizes: scholarships, free frat memberships, free concert tickets. Walter. 486-9066. Leave your number.

McGill Italian Student Association
The McGill Italian Student Association will be collecting money for the victims of Italy's Earthquake at the Union Bldg. today from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

The Greek Folk Dancing Club
We will be holding our last lessons of this term tonight in Room 301 of the Student Union Building from 7:00 - 8:30 p.m. All members are urged to attend as we will be discussing the arrangements for Saturday's party. New members are welcome, as always.

Industrial Relations Wine and Cheese Christmas Party
15:00 to 18:00 at Union 310. Welcome to everyone (free with membership card).

Department of Art History
Nova Scotia Series: Paintings by Tom Hopkins. Exhibition open till Dec. 5 in Arts Bldg., West Wing Top Floor. Call 392-4977.

Department of English
Bruce Baillie, avant-garde filmmaker, will be screening and discussing his films Wednesday, December 3 at 7:30 p.m. in Frank Dawson Adams Auditorium. Admission: $1.00 at the door.

HAPPY CHANUKAH!

Happy New Year!

continued from page 14

choix? Combien de parents de ces quartiers sont à même de comprendre ces enjeux? Le pourcentage en est sûrement très mince. Mais à qui la faute? à la population des quartiers populaires, qui doit sans cesse lutter pour sa propre survie, ou bien à la société qui reproduit toujours les mêmes bonnes vieilles inégalités...

Alors, en fin de compte, pour qui sont faites les écoles alternatives, dans le contexte actuel?...

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Annonces

I would like to share my 6 1/2 with another female. Rent $110, on Clark, 2 blocks south of Van Horne, 279-5920, after 6 p.m.

370 — RIDES

Wanted: Ride to New York City Dec. 19th or 20th. Will share expenses. Call Martin evenings at 844-8381.

Ride to Miami. Leaving Dec. 18 or 19. To share driving and expenses. Standard car. Call Ian 483-2301.

372 — LOST AND FOUND

Lost: Address/Calendar book, labelled "Harvard Cooperative Society." If found, PLEASE call Mike at 284-2028.

Would the person who took my hat (knit beret), pin & silk scarf from Rutherford please return at least my hat. You can keep the rest. Please give to porter.

Found: one pair men's glasses. Sherbrooke, Quebec Optometriste, on Upper Drummond Street. Call David at 336-9640 or 332-9367 or drop by Sadie's I in the Student Union Bldg.

Found: a pair of gloves. Girl's. Leather. Call 651-3667.

Lost: U of Alberta class ring. Nov. 16 in or near Winter arena. Great sentimental value. REWARD. Days 392-4730. Eve 932-4759.

Lost: one black rectangular long leather purse with shoulder strap and gold buckle. Enclosed zippered pockets on the front. Lost Nov. 22/80 at Medical Annex during MBSU party. If found please return it, preferably with all its contents. Contact either MBSU 392-5765 or 272-7004. REWARD.

Anybody found my borrowed textbook *Linear Systems in Communication and Control*, by Frederick and Carlson. Would you PLEASE return it to me. I REALLY NEED IT FOR THE FINAL EXAM!! Please call Wilson 849-9957.

374 — PERSONAL

What will you receive at Christmas? Write to Santa's elves to discover whether your wish will be fulfilled. Write to Cheryl, 210 Richardson Hall, Trinity College, Burlington, Vermont 05401, or to Lana, 334 Millis Hall, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont 05405. You won't be sorry!

BPT. All the warmest Holiday Wishes to my best and favourite-te-test McGillite. Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Rose, Ribbons and a Panda Bear.

Eh, Fito! Have a great Nabidad and a "Rambaing" New Year! Clove you dancing: "Ulala"! Tankx for you support and a helping "moi" mature! P.S. Hope you have a super Birthday-Breakfast with "Mickey-Mouse." Hasta Florida (Zimbabwe?). Love, Chela.

Dear Jamie and Bruce: your harem would like to invite you for a couple of drinks on the house this Saturday at Gert's. Seventh floor won' be the same without the Waste Products.

Meryl — You are now a part of my life. In all decisions you are a consideration. In all problems (mostly in terms of solution) you are a factor. In all joy you are sharing, in all sorrow support. I love you, my friend. Monica — inn the space between the words is the place where friendship and love live. S.

206 McConnell — We apologize for any aggravation or embarrassment caused by our message. We are truly sorry for what has happened. Radio Free Gardner.

385 — NOTICES

FLOORED BY ACCOUNTING? Lick it before it licks you! Mastery assured. London School of Business 733-5217 or 733-8261.

Wedding photography — Capture the beauty of your special occasion with a professional photographer. Call us for a look at our portfolio and an affordable quotation. Reflexion Studio 683-9000 or 484-5406.

To Readers of Ayn Rand's "Atlas Shrugged": THE PHILOSOPHY OF OBJECTIVISM. A taped 12-lecture course by Dr. Leonard Peikoff will begin in Montreal Monday Jan. 12. For details call 288-6769.

INDULGE your socially unacceptable power lusts! Command a pangalactic empire of billions! Play REALMS of KTAAL, our computer moderated, play by mail, multi-player strategic simulation game. New games beginning in January — send $2.00 now for rule book and entry form. Sunshine Systems, 929 Blue Mountain Road, Coquitlam, B.C. V3J 4S9.

Cross country ski lessons. For more info, call W3 at 933-0601.

387 — VOLUNTEERS

Healthy volunteers are needed to provide normal marrow for research. Two-four ml marrow will be withdrawn from the sternum under local anaesthesia. Tolerable pain will last 1-2 seconds. No risk. $25.00 remuneration. Call Dr. J. Dancey, Montreal General Hospital, 937-6011, ext. 753.

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The Post Graduate Students' Club

THE WEEKLY


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THE WEEKLY

The Gang of Four: Future Entertainment

Dermot Kelly

The Gang of Four are an English pop group who debut album *Entertainment!* was released here this summer on the Worner Brothers label. They take their name from the Chinese counter-revolutionary clique led by Chairman Mao's widow, but they are actually four middle-class graduates of the University of leeds who play what the critics are calling the enw dentist's office music. Now, what the wits at *Melody Maker* and *Rolling Stone* mean when they say this is not so much the warbling of Andy Williams as the abrasive sound of little drills among the molars.

The Gang of Four's guitarist Andy Gill abhors power chords and has chosen instead to master the impotent, distorted scratch as the most suitable accompaniment for songs like "At Home He's a Tourist" or "Guns Before Butter." *The Gang of Four*'s version of "Sh-Boom, Sh-Boom" goes like this:

The worst thing in 1954
was the bikini:
See the girl on the TV
dressed in a bikini.
She doesn't think so,
But she's dressed for the
H-Bomb.

Is that what Chuck Berry has been driving at all these years in his V-8 Ford? In this truly bizarre manner, *The Gang of Four* sex and violence as cultural commodities. They ponder the effects that the mentality of the arms race has on the collective nervous system of today's youth or that the myths perpetuated by the popular media have on our love lives. The music is jagged and lurching. This is funk propelled by sheer anxiety, teetering on the edge of hilarity. The songs are stitched together from news headlines and advertising slogans. The result is dramatic dialogue between Gill's background vocals and singer Jon King. Here is an example from "Ether":

The happy ever after,
(H-Block Long Kesh,)
It's at the end of the
rainbow.
(Each day more dead.)

The Gang of Four are sarcastic radical to be sure. They are not immediately accessible, but they don't indulge in the deliberate obscurity of knee-jerk leftists either. They take explicit stands against things like excessive materialism:

Dream of the perfect life,
Economic circumstances:
This heaven gives me migraine.

All this is set to a beat compelling enough to tempt even the most catatonic among us to stray onto the dance floor with all the *Night of the Living Dead* extras at the nearest punk rock bar. The immaculate timing and restraint of drummer Hugo Burnham's taut playing is analogous to the footwork of a soccer player. Catharsis comes in burts of wailing feedback.

The Gang of Four can only really be considered a political band if it is allowed that politics begins in the bedroom. In fact, they're so homely that they might well merit the epithet, the quietest punk group. They don't spraypaint complaints on proverbial tenement walls; their grafitti is etched in the ashes of the hearth. Traditional punk rockers like *The Sex Pistols* or *The Clash* address the rabblement with their tirades. *Gang of Four* songs are terse, personal telegrams from the hinterland.

In their most power number, "Damaged Goods," *The Gang of Four* describe the intrusion of sexual relations in the domain of employment. The sexual act becomes just another unpleasant task at work and an unfulfilling partner assumes the stamp of the song's title. This is not the lament of a frustrated lover: it is a chronicle of carnality, that entirely bewildering discovery in every shoolboy's life. Gill's guitar groans in the abrupt rhythm of faulty plumbing and King changes.



Weekly graphic/Andy Barham

Music Into

Patrick Hutchinson

Jon Landau, who is probably no less qualified than anyone else in the matter, proclaimed about halfway through the last decade that he had seen the future of rock'n'roll and that his name was Bruce Springsteen. The latter was thus given a formidable reputation to live up to, and he was plunged into all kinds of confusion from which he is only just recovering.

Stringbean's case history conveniently exposes two of the main problems of uninformed rock'n'roll crystal gazing: a) anyone who is suddenly cover-of-*Rolling Stoned* and presented to the masses as the Next Big Thing will probably blow it, from which follows b) the future of Rock And Roll (hereinafter referred to as r'n'r) tends to be confused (especially in Brucie's case) with its past. Any self-appointed musicologist will notice at the briefest aural exposure that Springsteen's genius, not to mention his success, stems from his extensive borrowing from the past.

This article, I should point out, is no kind of half-assed futurist manifesto (I like three chords and cars/girls as much as the next guy), but not everyone making records at present notices the line



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THE WEEKLY

tor the Masses

Your kisses so sweet,
Your sweat so sour;
Sometimes I'm thinking
that I love you,
But I know it's only lust.

The guitar-and-drum beat swings spastically while Dave Allen's bass ruminates upon it. Suddenly guitar and bass cut out to let drum and voices set a scene of desolation. A solitary monastic voice sings wordlessly in the background and Jon King intones glumly:

Damaged goods,
Send them back:
I can't work I can't
achieve,
Send me back
Open the till,
Refund the cost.

What is evoked for me by the music at this point is one of those narrow, walled gardens that they have inn Britain behind old-fashioned apartment houses. The top of the wall is more often than not spread with shards of glass and the garden doesn't get much sun. These are things worth considering as we approach exams and the garbage mounts in the Redpath lounge.

Equally diverting is a lovely song called "5:45" in which a forlorn character, who sounds like a jowly hulk from a B. Kliban cartoon, eats his egg by the telly and wonders:

How can I sit and eat my
tea
With all that blood
flowing from the
television?

The patter of the drums is as gentle as the rain on the roof. A child's melodica noodles away on the melancholy motif that the wiry guitar will pick up as the news that this character is watching springs to life. The figures of the evening news are described and the bemused viewer concludes that "the corpse is a new personality" as the beat troops wearily onward. Themes are doggedly repeated and the momentum is contained only to go over the top in a desperate, escalating chant of, "Guerrilla war struggle is the new entertainment!" This clamour subsides and the guitar reiterates the childlike melodica motif. The sound is clear for a moement, only a little jaded by the stress, and at last, when the number closes, the effect is like a furenace giving out in the depth of winter, sending a mammoth shudder through the building.

The Gang of Four are that rare thing: a group eager to entertain ideas but ready as well to reach out past the diehard pogo dancers to the layman. *Entertainment!* is in the end a party record. It is as funny as it is moving and as simple as it is difficult in its depiction of our private worlds struggling to come to terms with their public images.

the Eighties

between acknowledging roots and tearing them out for public consumption. *Led Zeppelin*, being the best example of this, forces the dubious gift of space-age technology onto old blues songs, and then claims the credit (and cash) for having originally written them. Whatever the morality of these boys who put money up their noses instead of paying for the real composers' TB cures, they are nevertheless passing on stolen goods to an unsuspectinng public.

This is an unpleasant enough siutuation as it is (even with *Zeppelin* on the wane) but what's really depressing is that groups delve back only far enough to escape the reach of the current twenty-year-old's memory before lifting ideas wholesale.

As we approach the rest of the 'eighties, it seems that there ain't nothing going down at all, or, to be more precise, there's a gap that few manage to bridge between Music For Money and Music For Whatever Else People Make Music For. This is a polite way of saying that most of the music that sells is devoid of the varying proportions of romance and fury that make r'n'r worthwhile.

What's left when these and other vital ingredients are removed is eitehr sterility (*Supertramp, Styx* et multiple cetera) or the hollow masturbatory celebrations of getting stoned, man, and getting laid (Van Halen and the other heavy metallurgists with chest wigs and lengths of garden hose in their pants). Neither of these have the remotest connection with either rock or roll. As noted hopeless romantic Ian Hunter said, just before he got sucked in himself, "There ain't no rock'n'roll no more, just the music of the rich."

Which brings us conveniently to (groans from the gallery) Punk Rock, which was

continued on page 37

Art of the Future

Susan McGibbon

Store windows are planned and executed as ambitious wholes that include the street, the building façade, the people hurrying by and the relational factors of scale, viewpoint, perspective, colour and lighting.

Inventive, diverting, realistic and with all the sensation of dreams, today's store windows are a new art form.

Not to be dismissed, store windows function significantly now as a limbo between the fine arts and the applied arts of advertising design. Because windows are less final than doors, because their functions are more varied, because recent architecture has liberated them and because the openings themselves embrace conflicting images, they have become a vital symptom of our period, a new kind of portrait, the face of today.

Stores one hundred years from now will be very different from our emporiums of today. A significantly greater amount of living will most likely be done underground in the twenty-first century. This will probably hold true for stores as well. Sidewalks and shoppers will be deep below the surface, and different levels will separate traffic from pedestrians. Visualize the shopping street of the future as a brilliantly lit tunnel lined with glassless cases, glowing with infinite colour and sound. In this weatherproof world,



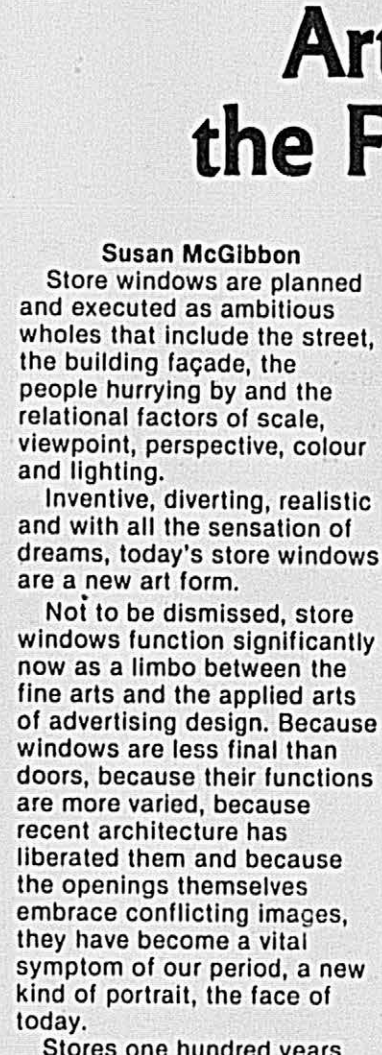
Weekly photo/Susan McGibbon

temperature, traffic and temptation will have been eliminated. For instance, no glass will prevent shoppers from reaching in and feeling the texture of a solar suit, or the buoyancy of a flying belt. Merchandise will probably be magnetized so that it cannot be removed from the windows. Window mannequins will talk and describe the features of the fashions they're wearing. Window shoppers may even be able to push selective buttons at the sides of the windows to bring into view the type of merchandise they want to see.

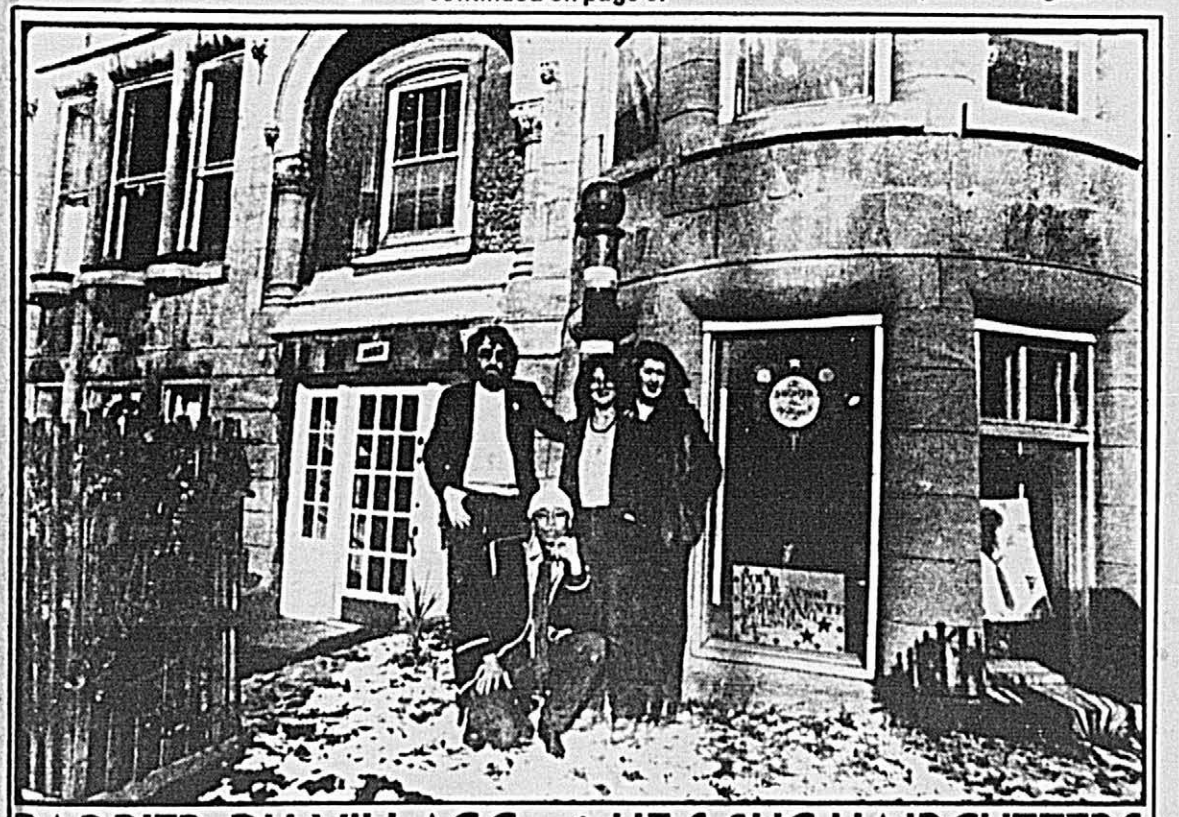
Window display backgrounds will be realistic, probably something like three-dimensional television screens. Main floors will be devoid of merchandise and devoted entirely to display. Instead of packing customers into crowded elevators, or slowly moving escalators, shoppers will be whisked from floor to floor by vertical degravitators.

Window mannequins might by white featureless sculptures on which photographs or moving pictures will be projected. Window shoppers will never grow weary, for the sidewalks will undoubtedly move along at various speeds. Thus it will be possible to stand or sit in one spot and tour the entire shopping section of the city.

Fantastic superstores of tomorrow with their moving sidewalks, glassless windows and talking mannequins.



Weekly photo/Susan McGibbon



THE WEEKLY

Christmas Film Close-ups

Kathy Galarneau

Got nothing to do over the holidays? Free from the pressures of papers and exams, you can finally catch a movie. Here is a run down of the new films coming to town. If you're from Toronto or New York you'll probably see them earlier if you haven't already seen them. But, for the benefit of all Montrealers here is a list.

Any Which Way You Can

This sounds like an appealing sequel to Clint Eastwood's *Any Which Way But Loose.* The only question is: Will he kiss the monkey?

Popeye

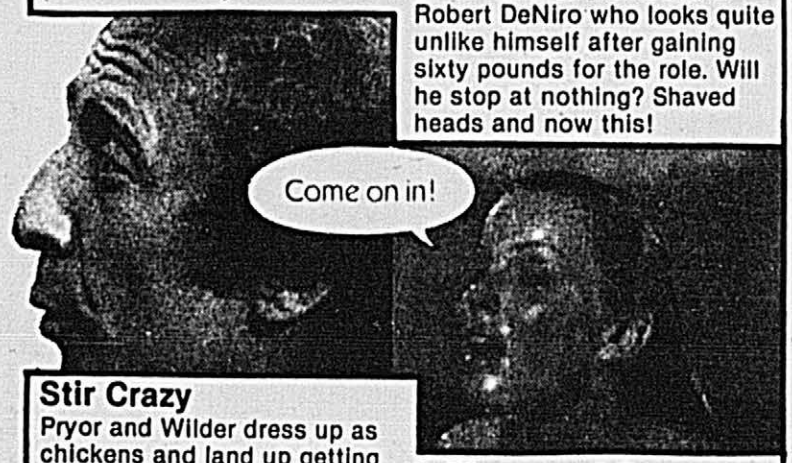
Robin Williams finally does something other than sit on his head. He dyes it yellow. United with Shelley Duvall, he gives a fine performance in a film based on the salty old character who made spinach a household word.

The Formula

Brando mumbles: mmmb-blemmmm George C. Scott mmmbllmmm he only charged 3 million mmmbbbllmm for his appearance mmbbbllmm Marthe Keller.

Raging Bull

This story of middleweight boxer Jake La Motta starts Robert DeNiro who looks quite unlike himself after gaining sixty pounds for the role. Will he stop at nothing? Shaved heads and now this!



Stir Crazy

Pryor and Wilder dress up as chickens and land up getting themselves cooked. They come out medium raw.

Nine to Five

This story centers on secretaries who are fed up with constant sexism and retaliate against their bosses. The cast includes sex kitten Jane Fonda, sexless Lily Tomlin, and those great screen stars Dolly Parton.

First Family

A cast of comics includes Gilda Radner in her second screen performance. She is accompanied to the White House by Bob Newhart with his dubious talent in tow.

A Change of Seasons

Filmed in the green mountains of Vermont, this films casts Shirley Maclaine and Bo Derek. I hear there is a hot tub scene.

The Aristocats

The re-release of the great film by Disney Productions. It's a sure bet all university students will not want to miss this wonderful yarn about high class cats.

Heaven's Gate

A new Michael (*The Deer Hunter*) Cimino film that cost only $36 million to make, to make you fall asleep that is.

York on

Sherif Atallah

It is early Saturday morning on the last weekend of November. I find myself sitting in a suite on the 17th floor of the Four Seasons Hotel facing actor Michael York.

He is in Montreal promoting his new film, **Final Assignment,** *where he stars, opposite Geneviève Bujold, as a high-ranking Soviet official who must choose between his loyalty to his country and his affection for a young, Canadian T.V. reporter (Bujold) who is determined to smuggle a dissident's granddaughter across the border.*

Since the age of sixteen, when he says he chose drama over sports, he has been a member of Michael Croft's National Youth Theatre, graduated from Oxford University (as an English Honours student and member of the university's dramatic society and its experimental theatre company) and joined Great Britain's National Theatre. He left the latter after two years to make his screen debut in Franco Zeffirelli's **Taming of the Shrew.**

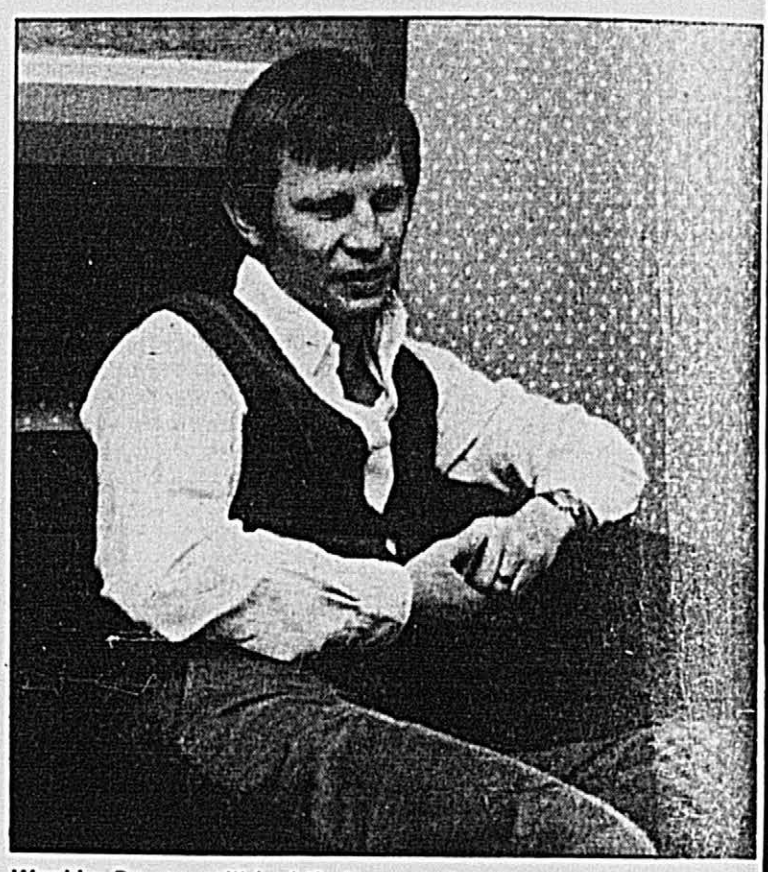
Since then, he has made more than twenty-three films, notably **Cabaret, The Three Musketeers, Murder on the Orient Express** *and* **Logan's Run.** *His television work has included* **The Forsythe Saga, Jesus of Nazareth** *and* **A Man Called Intrepid.**

York has time and time again given strong, effective performances in his "Englishman" roles, yet, he has also proven his versatility as an actor in portraying distinguishable, controversial characters. This was last seen when he replaced Richard Gere on Broadway in **Bent,** *playing the role of a homosexual in a concentration camp.*

As the interview begins, York's eyes almost intensify into a stare, concentrating and waiting for the round of questions.

Do you like interviews?

He ponders a moment and then answers, "Yes, they help me to see what I'm doing."



Weekly: *Do you still feel that you are stereotyped as the "traditionally pleasant, mannerly, young Englishman of good education?"*

York: I think, to a certain extent it's inevitable. In films, unlike the theatre, you can master your personality much more. Film picks up much more the essence of your own personality and inevitably, I've been what I am. I'm an English actor, I'm young and I know I have a certain temperament that has influenced the parts that have been offered me. So, I have played teachers, poets and kind of introspective people, but I've also, over the years, tried to kind of vary things, tried to get away from that. You know, *The Musketeers,* doing something madly extrovert or parts like John the Baptist. (pause) I must admit that Zeffirelli's been very good to me.

Weekly: *How do you like working with Zeffirelli, with whom you've worked many times?*

York: I love it. It goes without saying that he gave me my first chance. He's been a huge influence on me. I'd always admired his work even before I knew him. He did a very celebrated production of *Romeo and Juliet* for a whole new generation of English theatre goers. Zeffirelli has always worked well with English actors because his kind of Italian, Mediterranean excess is slightly vamped down by English reserve and you've got a very good compromise.

Weekly: *Would you say he's the best director you've ever worked with?*

York: He's the most influential I've worked with. I hesitate to use those kind of labels, because it strikes me as crazy as awards for films. I know they're necessary because they give the necessary hype, but they're totally meaningless.

Weekly: *Besides Olivier and Zeffirelli, who are some of your idols?*

York: There's a lot of actors and directors that I admire. There's John Gielgud, who's a friend of mine and directors

continued on page 37

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Final Assignment

too many people to number, whose creative zippity has had an influence on me. I haven't, though, had one particular "guru" that I've slavishly followed.

Weekly: *Why do you think that actors are admired so much?*

York: Even actors get star-struck about other actors. Why? Because film has the ability to incarnate legends. There is a contemporary fascination with film. It's something that doesn't go away. Perhaps, unfairly so, these people incarnate dreams, fantasies and images.

Weekly: *What do you think of the Academy Awards?*

York: I think they're very necessary. We need a little celebration, we need a bit of a hype, but listen, I'll be totally hypocritical. If someone offered me an Academy Award, I'd be the first one into my tuxedo and up there with my speech, thanking my mum and dad. I mean, as much as one winces and hates it when you see other people doing it.

Basically though, it's absurd. How can you give an award for best film or best performance, unless you're seeing a kind of competition — actors interpreting the same character. Then, you can judge whether it's good or bad. Also, the awards are voted by the people in the industry and maybe that's wrong. Maybe, it should be a vote of the public.

Weekly: *Wouldn't people in the industry have more insight, thus be better qualified to judge films?*

York: We're all film critics. We all have different ideas. That's the marvellous thing about movies. You go to a movie, you're not unqualified to have a comment about it. Everyone can have a qualified opinion as 'it's good for this reason' or 'it fails because of that' and people listen to it. That's why producers have done preview shows in certain areas. They respect the opinion of the audience. At the same time, film reviewers are essential. It's interesting and fun to read an opinion from people who usually write well.

Weekly: *How do you take a bad review?*

York: Actually, it's just a reviewer's opinion and he's entitled to it. The only time I get upset, is when it seems the reviewer's not constructively reviewing. He's got a pre-formed opinion and drops a bomb or writes something entertaining, rather than something which is an accurate reflection of what he saw.

Weekly: *Is it usually fun to make a film?*

York: It can be a lot of fun, but it can be the most agonizing, gut-wrenching, miserable experience.

Weekly: *Is there a film that reflects that kind of experience.*

York: Oh yeah, there have

continued on page 37

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THE WEEKLY



Marie Poirier

Qu'est-il arrivé aux hippies de notre enfance? Ils se sont recyclés en écologistes. La version québecoise d *Hair*, à la mesure des années 80 et de nos moyens financiers, est *Fantastica*.

Fantastica est le dixième long métrage de Gilles Carle (*La mort d'un bûcheron, la vraie nature de Bernadette*) et le cinquième film dans lequel il dirige Carole Laure. Le trio Carle-Larue-Furey vient de réaliser son rêve musical de $3.5 millions grâce à la manne des coproductions.

Fantastica est le nom d'une troupe ambulante en tournée dans une petite ville québecois (Shawningan, appelée Shawin). Lorca (Carole Laure), chanteuse et danseuse vedette, est insatisfaite de sa vie. Son compagnon Paul (Lewis Furey), directeur de la troupe, ne la comprend pas.

Lorca decouvre le domaine d'Euclide Brown (Serge Reggiani), doux farfelu qui vit dans une oasis menacée par la construction d'une usine à papier ultramoderne. Lorca, Euclide, Hector et d'autres se battent contre la destruction du domaine mais les bulldozers de Jim McPherson (John Vernon) gagnet.

Les numéros de danse et de musique sont incorporés au film car la troupe répète le spectacle qu'elle présentera au public. Lewis Furey est un auteur-compositeur-interprète accompli avec un style indéfinissable. Sa musique fait le film. Les danses, choeurs et costumes sont bien faits. Malheureusement, Carole Larue n'est pas à la hauteur comme chanteuse. Si elle s'écoute, c'est parce qu'elle a adopté un style qui masque ses limites. De plus, son anglais (les chansons sont en anglais) a un accent marqué.

Si le film voulait imiter les comédies musicales américaines, il se serait tapé la figure car Québec n'a ni le budget, ni le personnel pour de telles productions. Mais le film tel que sans faire de comparaisons où il partirait perdant, est réalisé par un cinéaste capable qui a enfin eu un budget assez élevé pour faire ce qu'il voulait.

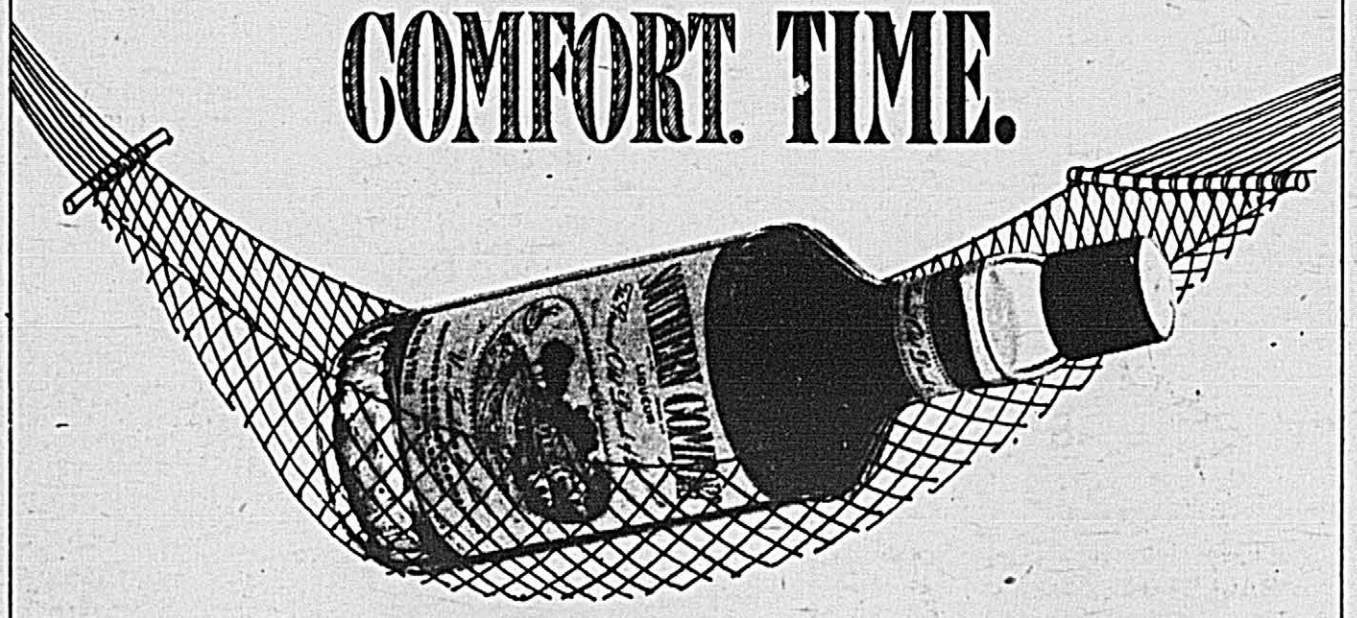
L'intrigue est simpliste mais qui va voir un film musical pour l'histoire? Comme dans les westerns de nos parents, le monde est divisé en "bons" (le patron qui pratique la méditation et prête sa femme à Paul) et les "bons" ont adopté la violence des "méchants."

Le film reprend les vieux clichés du monde du spectacle: la vedette difficile et sans amour; le directeur, tyran sympathique; la danseuse, rivale de Lorca pour son rôle et son affection pour Paul.

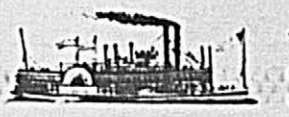
Fantastica finalement bien *cute*, rien de plus. Tout comme *Hair* qui romançait le mouvement hippie, **Fantastica** enrobe l'écologie dans un bonbon musical à la mode du jour. Sans la musique de Lewis Furey et la direction de Gilles Carle, le film aurait sombré dans le ridicule. heureusement pour nous qu'ils sont là.

Fantastica: *un film franco-québécois écrit et réalisé par Gilles Carle. Musique: lewis Furye. Cosumes: Michelle Hamel. Choréographie: Larry Gradus. Avec Carole Larue, Lewis Furey, Serge Reggiani, Denise Filiatrault, Claude Blanchard et John Vernon.*

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An Alternative

Radically Chic

Gino Apponi

The measure of any great Christmas is contingent upon a certain bucking of staid traditions; the measure of any great city is contingent upon the degree of services it offers the espousers of those counter political and sexual proclivities that seek to break these said traditions. Montreal offers a certain iconoclastic group, the gays, specialized card and paraphernalia shops to rival both Hallmark's own emporiums and Bell's "Reach out and touch somebody" campaign. For the city's homosexuals, then, Montreal and Christmas are measuring up.

Santa measures up too. He, his groin and his backside bulge prominently through most of the new wad of Christmas and general holiday cards now available in several alternative outlets across the city. He and his take on the kinetic characteristics of throbbing momentum to pop and fold-out like the more conventional pastoral manger scenes and meet your sometimes discerning, sometimes inviting eyes. One card, a representation of Mr. Claus and his favorite red nosed reindeer hot in the spasmodic throes of anal love high atop a northern peak, reads: *Santa's Coming.* The same caption decks a bearded but otherwise naked Santa seated in what can only euphemistically be referred to as an amyl nitrate induced masturbatory stance.

Bill Prevost, owner-manager of **Au Ridicule**, a variety (literally) store on Drummond below Ste. Catherine explained his mandate: "We wanted something different based on what's already available in New York and California." The different drummers that Prevost refers to include outfits in San Francisco's Bay area and those after dark chi-chi boutiques that line Christopher Street in Greenwich Village.

Au Ridicule has no qualms about blatantly exhibiting its healthy endowment of glossy greetings on silky checkered walls alongside, at least in one corner, two dangling porcelain art deco balloons; in an opposite corner, a standing window displaying flashy stationery and wrapping tissue is erected on either side of a latent strobing elongated neon tube.

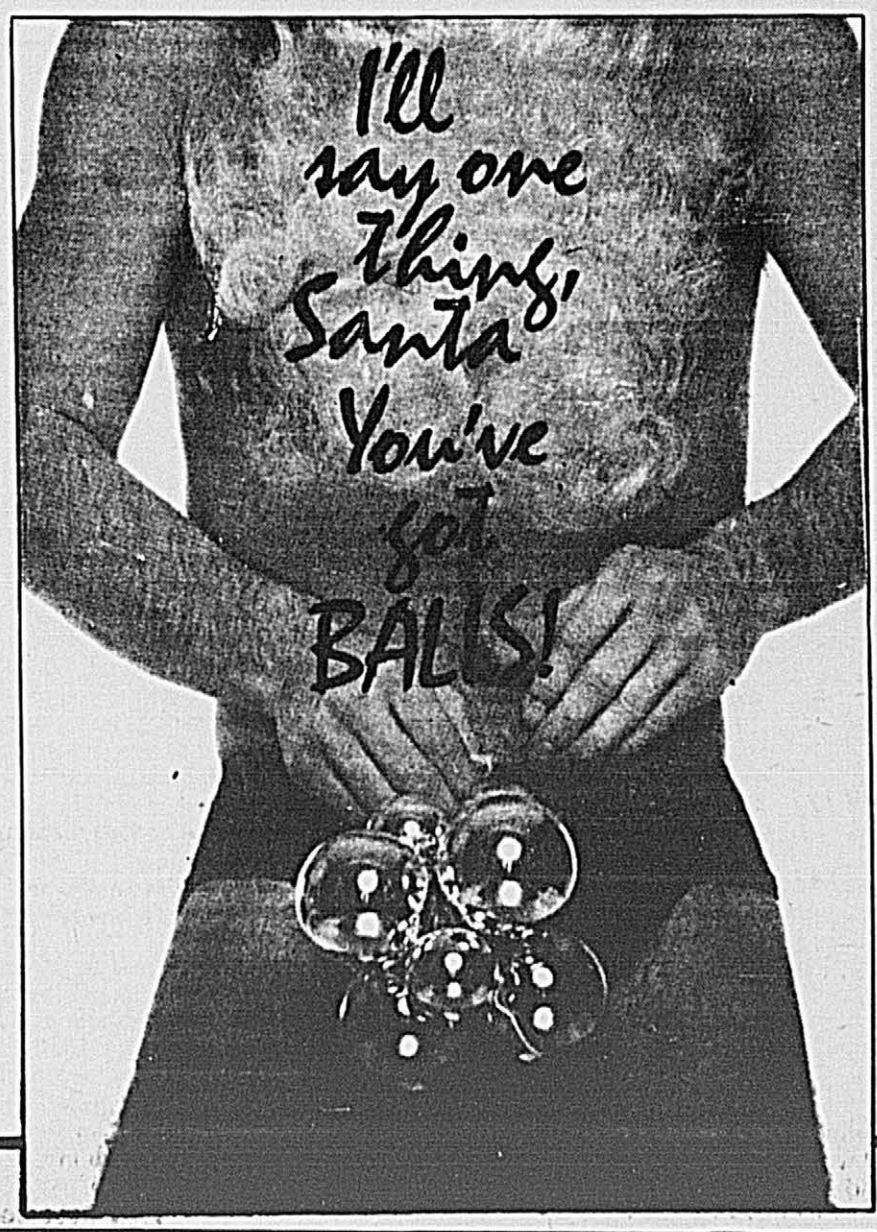
The cashier stands next to a closet turned stock room exulting, "We've been open only four or five months and business..."

Numbers blind me. On either side are visions of sugar plum fairies and steam baths all neatly packaged, some sealed in plastic. "Fuck the shit out of me" ejaculates one particular three-fold bent card specimen.

"...and it's not only the gay community... older women, especially, have raved about the place," continues Prevost as Barbra Streisand's *Wet* fuses into vintage Bette Midler on the stereo behind him.

Christmas cards have come the longest way of any of the holiday accessories. Frozen, in time, Ogilvie's windows remain relatively uncontroversial; eaters of fruit cake, by the same token have refused to succomb to the temptations of both cheese and beef cake to remain true to their blessed virginal Xmas bread. Cards, however, no longer only mark special occasions, they initiate them. Cards, as defined by **Au Ridicule**, take it one step further and flirt vicariously.

"Just tell the people to come see us," advises Prevost. Well, word is out.



Richard Wesley James

I have it from a reliable source that Santa Claus is a computer science major.

In my day the big games were played with dice; but as I fast approach pre-middle age (I'm 21) I see that things have changed. Technology has taken over.

This year the holiday gift giving ritual will not be complete without at least one electronic wonder game.

It started with those glowing watches that you need two hands to operate — one to wear it, the other to turn it on. Next came the sacred calculator, the friend of every university student. Inevitably the market had to break into the recreational field. Electronic games were born and the L.E.D. star twinkled in the city of Montreal.

I ventured forth with my gifts of gold, paper and plastic charge-plates to find the child of the digital Christmas. he wasn't hard to find, there was *Simon*, *Alphie*, *Merlin*, *Blip* and *Fabulous Fred* just for starters.

Simon is a very simple electronic game. There are four colored buttons which light up in specific sequences which the player must repeat. Each time you correctly imitate the sequence another unit is added.

I enjoyed it; as a matter of fact I hogged it for ten minutes. All about me young children were fidgeting, waiting for a go at *Simon*. *Simon* is one of those games that is mastered shortly after Christmas; then, you invite your friends over and prove to them your mental supremacy.

Fabulous Fred is a slight variation on the *Simon* theme. Loads of fun but anyone with an IQ greater than the number of buttons on the console will find their intelligence insulted.

Most pocket electronic games seemed to be sports-oriented. Pocket football, baseball and hockey come complete with sticks, pucks and cheering sounds (electronically produced of course).

Not being a sports enthusiast I found them rather confusing. Press a button and watch a radio-active flea

A Child

Mary S. Kelly

A gentle shroud of snow lay upon the hills and forests of Culculin. Tir Conal rises quietly in the distance, casting its shadow across the wintery land. The day is warm and Lake of the Oaks gives up its mist to the air. The trees stand cloaked in milky tresses and watch the sleeping land with patience.

In a small clearing in the forest sits a small band of forest-people gathered around a man. Their voices echo gently amongst the trees. Many of the voices are puzzled.

"Tell me, Patrick Kilmany
Why people no longer listen?
We speak in voices plain to hear.
This day just past
Was my brother shot
Though I asked them
Not to do this deed
They heard me not

The squirrel's tail twitched as it asked its question; it layed down in the snow and rolled on its back, rubbing itself in the snow. Murmurs rose from the deer, fox, rabbit, mole and mouse, the forest-people, Patrick Kilmany nodded his head and met the squirrel's gaze.

"Young squirrel," Patrick said, "Man is a puzzling creature at very best. Their memory is very short and they would fain remember good times if there be bad times that tell a better tale. They eat meat because they know no better and compete and kill for paltry things. They remember not the times of peace when we and they were one for now they demand of the land subservience in place of co-operation. Oh, forest-people, I ask your patience in the matter of Man for he is slow to learn."

The deer cast its glance over its shoulder at the sky, then back, to look deeply into Patrick Kilmany's eyes,

"Tell me, Patrick Kilmany,
of the time called Christmas.
They talk of brotherhood
Of love and of sharing
Of helping and caring
Of a man called Jesus.
Jesus, he knew us
And now they forget us.

"This time called Christmas is a strange thing indeed. This man called Jesus is a tale quite long and tragic. Christmas is said to be his day-of-birth celebration and yet close it lies to our solstice-celebration. Again man imposes on nature and forgets the natural. This talk of brotherhood is *only* talk for many. No longer is homage paid to lake, stream and tree. We are hunted or scoffed at or plainly ignored. And this man, Jesus, spoke of this and it was forgotten save for what applied directly to man. And now they celebrate in name only and years from now a word that does not exist, as yet, will be used to describe this feast: commercial. That time is not far off. But the time will come when Christmas will return to what it was and memory will return to some and others will learn anew.

"Come my brothers and sisters. Let us retire for this day. Tomorrow is Christmas and surely there will be a bit more peace and silence than usual. Sleep well, my friends, and Keep the Magic."

The small group of friends slowly disbanded into mist and tree. Calm and quiet reigned in the clearing. Patrick Kilmany trod barefoot through the snow, gathering what he could for his meal. He came to the valley at the foot of Tir Conal and stared in wonder at the land he now called his home. It was a small valley bordered by low hills apart from Tir Conal. The snow lay light on the valley now and the river cut clear and strong through its center. Patrick Kilmany was happy.

He descended into the valley and walked to his home, a cave. He prepared his meal and ate in silence, beneath the twilight sky. In solitude he thanked his brother, god, for helping

Christmas

A Digital Bourgeois Christmas

circus as tiny red dots do the running, passing and body-checking for you. It's much safer than real contact sports and is sure to be a hit in pacifist circles.

Should you be a car enthusiast, then *Digital Derby* is for you. Santa's tiniest elves have slaved night and day to reproduce two inch steering wheels and one-inch stick shifts. Little cars zoom down a tiny highway and you steer between the oncoming traffic; a real challenge. Should you miss, your car is enveloped in a faint red blob (flames I presume) and there is a barely audible crashing sound.

If that doesn't excite you to orgasm, then there's always *Zodiac The Astrologic Computer*. It's something like a telephone with little pagan symbols about the dial. There is a 100-page operating manual but I didn't have the patience to figure it out. After all, astrology for Christmas? I thought it was a religious holiday.

An interesting feature of the electronic games market is the packaging. When I was a kid, games came in long rectangular boxes. On the front we always saw an ecstatic family at play. Mother, Father, big brother and little sister, hands thrown up into the air in delight as if to say, "Wow, this is the best game that I have ever played." But no more. Faces don't sell. Instead we see graceful and supple female hands and rough masculine palms seducing this feminine beauty over a game of Digital Derby or Electronic Detective.



is Born

original fiction

him and asked for help for his little brothers, the forest-people.

A figure approached through the growing darkness and stopped some feet from Patrick. Patrick looked up, straining his eyes through the growing darkness and asked, "Who are you, brother? Why do you come alone to the valley Lairgnen, through cold and dark? Come into the fire, brother, and warm yourself." The figure made no move.

"We brought her, Patrick Kilmany," came a tiny voice. "She was lost in the woods and was hungry and cold. She knew not our speech; but knew to follow us."

"Is that you, Lir? Squirrels should not be about at this hour. Stay with me the night. And who have you with you apart from our silent sister?"

"There is only Ove, besides myself
We intended not to be this late
Our sister was long in coaxing
Slow in walking.
We will not burden you overmuch,
Patrick Kilmany."

The squirrel and a deer came into the firelight. The sister approached slowly. She was small, delicate of bone and feature. Patrick stood and held out his hand, beckoning her closer. "What is your name sister?" he asked.

"I am called Olwen by some. I would that you call me Olwen, Patrick Kilmany. And I come with a boon to ask of you and your brethren, the forest-people, though their language I know not." Her hands were at her side and she returned Patrick's gaze.

Now in the light of the fire, Patrick could see that she was heavy with child. "Fair Olwen, you carry life in you and think that you must ask. You have come home in coming here. Eat with us now, Olwen, and be at peace. Come, Lir, come, Ove. Lie now by the fire."

"Patrick Kilmany," Olwen said, sitting, "I come from the distant village, Daderga, and have come to you for many reasons. Two days past I left the village, for I am with child and am unwed and would not have this child grow amidst hate and feat that would be his in the village. As I wandered the forest and hill your name was whispered to me by the trees and grasses and animals. Thus I was lead here by these brothers of yours and would ask that you let me stay. The child comes this eve and I would this be a forest-child. This I ask of you, Patrick Kilmany."

"Sister, it was yours before you asked. You needed but to remember that it was yours to seek. And this child is surely a gift of our brother, god. There is another question you would ask, Olwen?"

"Yes. As I left Daderga they were preparing for the feast of Christmas. What is this thing, Patrick Kilmany? It is all so confusing."

In answer, Patrick touched Olwen's face then kissed her. He took up the squirrel, Lir, and placed him in her lap as the deer, Ove, moved around the fire and lay beside her.

Olwen stroked Lir and Ove. She looked at Patrick, understanding.

"This child will be of the forest, Olwen. This child will learn from us the language of Man but will be taught the life of the forest. Man drifts farther from us at each moment; this child will grow to teach Man. This child will be the [illegible] of the forest and will speak the word of brother god. This child will speak of love, raised in love."

That night a child was born. She was raised in the forest and knew no life save that of love. Meeting people she would talk of love and teach those that wanted, the language of the forest-people and the ways of the forest. Her fame was not widespread but those she touched knew, at least for a moment, the true meaning of Christmas: love.

A Visit From a White Teflon Cockroach

'Twas two weeks before Christmas,
And all through the ghetto
Not a voice could be heard
But a ringing falsetto

That wailed through the night
To the light of a taper,
"Oh God, to be done
With my final term paper."

The others were nestled
All snug in Vermont,
With more snow and sunshine
Than a body could want.

While I in my parka
(The heating had failed),
Bit into my pencil
And essay assailed.

But what was the use?
It was late; it was cold
My roommates had gone
And their textbooks were sold.

I thought of my work
And my skis in the closet,
The lodge in Vermont
And that hefty deposit.

I leapt to my feet
And cried, "I there a God?"
But the ghetto was vacant;
The streets were untrod.

When all of a sudden
Just who should appear?
But a white teflon cockroach
In a blue lace brassière.

She was graceful and light
And impeccably shod
In six golden slippers.
There must be a God!

She said, "Have no fear,
No more tears, no more sorrow.
I'll write your term paper
And submit it tomorrow!"

and wasting no time
I leapt out of my chair,
And danced pirouettes
Through the chilly night air.

I danced to the closet
And got out my skis,
The leapt to her side
And kissed all her six knees.

With a twitch and a twinkle,
Her eyes all aglow,
She withdrew from her bra
A night ticket for Stowe.

The train would be leaving
At ten forty-five.
I had no time to lose
Could the taxi arrive?

But taxis, like plumbers...
Well you know the rest,
Are not to be trusted.
And tardy at best.

And as I was musing
And pondering these,
The cockroach suggested
I put on my skis.

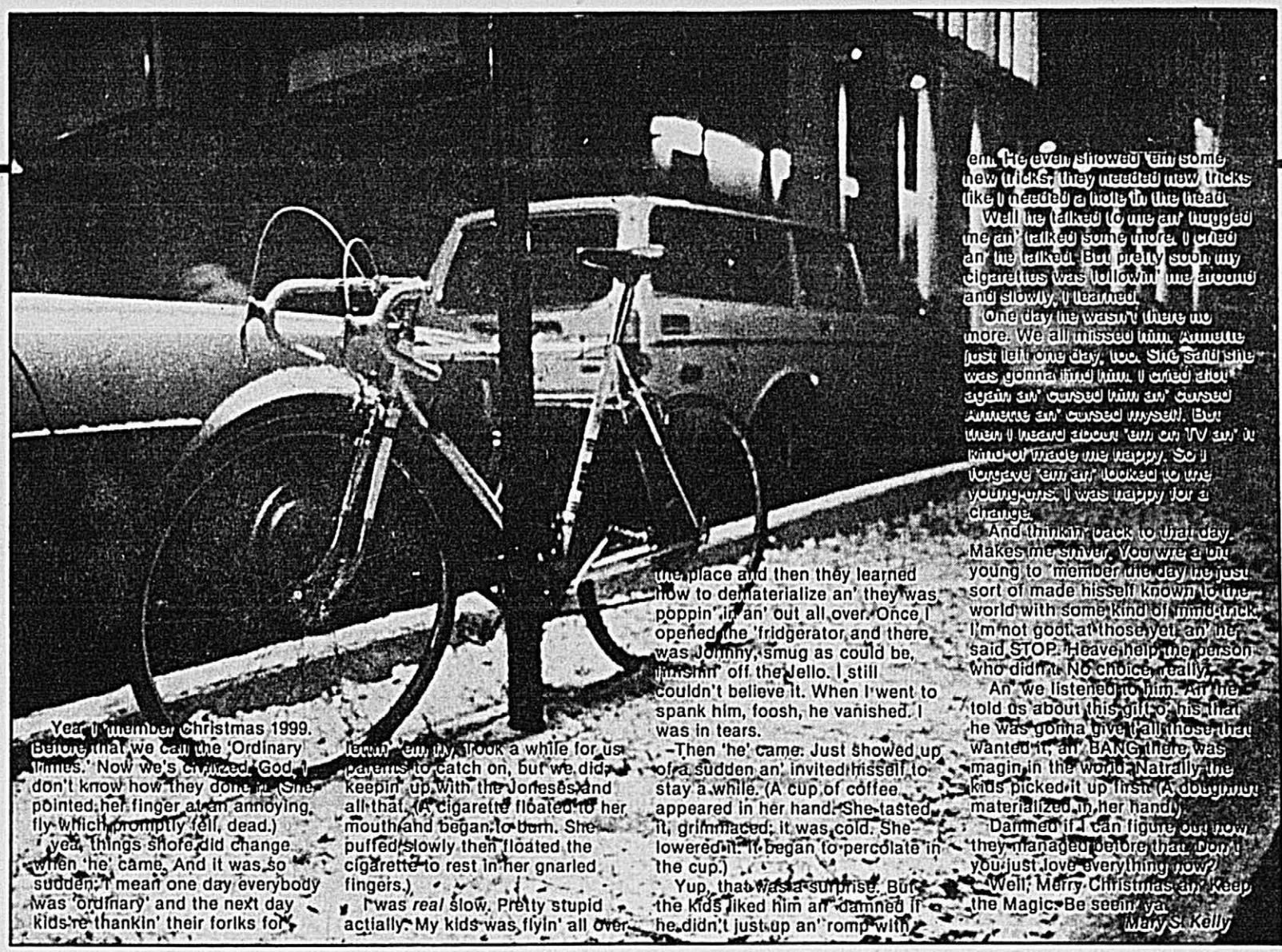
I did as she said.
Then she reached in her bra
And pulled out a pouch
As I watched her in awe.

She sprinkled some breadcrumbs
All over my skis,
And at once I was airborne
Like a kite on the breeze.

I flew to the window,
Bid her one salutation,
And on through the night
To the bright central station.

Indeed such a Christmas
Shall ne'er come again;
'Twas the time stayed in
And just did my [illegible] in.

Erika Rosenfeld



Yeah, I member Christmas 1999. Before that we call the 'Ordinary Times.' Now we's civilized. God, I don't know how they done it. (She pointed her finger at an annoying fly which promptly fell, dead.)

Yeah, things shore did change when 'he' came. And it was so sudden. I mean one day everybody was 'ordinary' and the next day kids re thankin' their forlks for letun 'em fly. Took a while for us parents to catch on, but we did keepin' up with the Joneses and all that. (A cigarette floated to her mouth and began to burn. She puffed slowly then floated the cigarette to rest in her gnarled fingers.)

I was *real* slow. Pretty stupid actially. My kids was flyin' all over the place and then they learned how to dematerialize an' they was poppin' in an' out all over. Once I opened the 'fridgerator and there was Johnny, smug as could be, thinkin' off the Jello. I still couldn't believe it. When I went to spank him, foosh, he vanished. I was in tears.

Then 'he' came. Just showed up of a sudden an' invited hisself to stay a while. (A cup of coffee appeared in her hand. She tasted it, grimmaced; it was cold. She lowered it. It began to percolate in the cup.)

Yup, that was a surprise. But the kids liked him an' damned if he didn't just up an' romp with 'em. He even showed 'em some new tricks; they needed new tricks like I needed a hole in the head.

Well he talked to me an' hugged me an' talked some more. I cried an' he talked. But pretty soon my cigarettes was followin' me around and slowly, I learned.

One day he wasn't there no more. We all missed him. Annette just left one day, too. She said she was gonna find him. I cried alot again an' cursed him an' cursed Annette an' cursed myself. But then I heard about 'em on TV an' it kind of made me happy. So I forgave 'em an' looked to the young'uns. I was happy for a change.

And thinkin' back to that day. Makes me shiver. You wre a bit young to 'member die day he just sort of made hisself known to the world with some kind of mind trick. I'm not goot at those yet, an' he said STOP. Heave help the person who didn't. NO choice, really.

An' we listened to him. An' he told us about this gift o' his that he was gonna give t' all those that wanted it, an' BANG there was magin in the world. Natrally the kids picked it up first. (A doughnut materialized in her hand.)

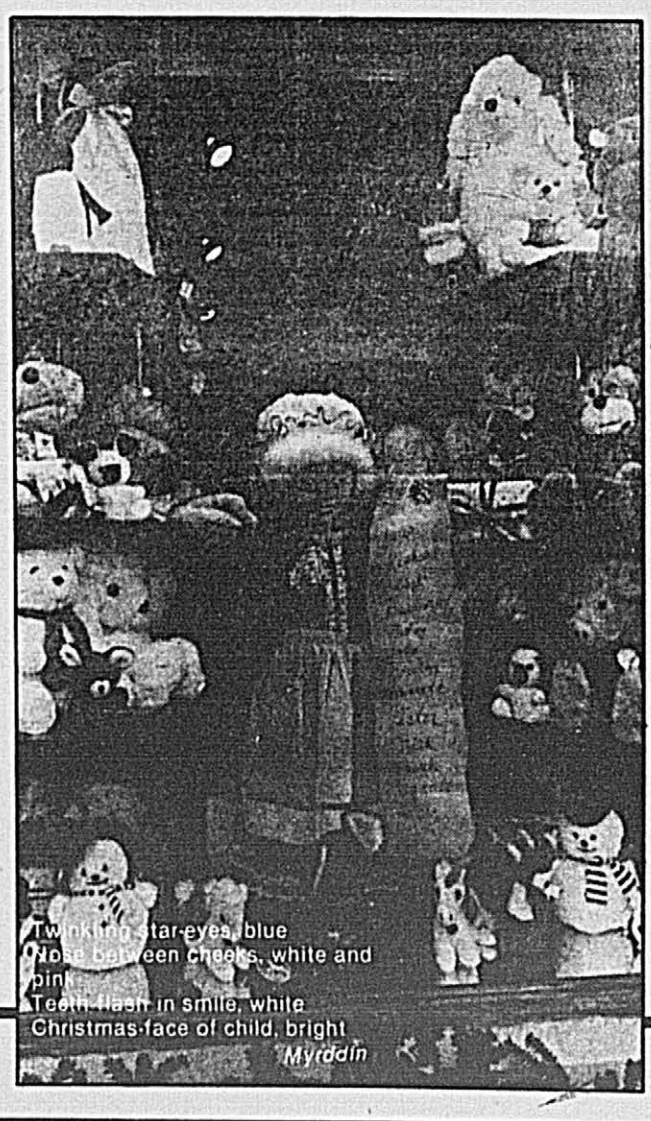
Dammed if I can figure out how they managed before that. Don't you just love everything now?

Well, Merry Christmas an' Keep the Magic. Be seein' ya.

Mary S. Kelly

Cumbersome, burdensome weight
Bending, rending, breaking
Sighing, crying, dying
Shattered beneath the snow

Myrddin



Twinkling star-eyes, blue
Nose between cheeks, white and pink
Teeth flash in smile, white
Christmas face of child, bright

Myrddin

He was old, so very old. And he was also very bored. Since they'd taken away his train set to be repaired, he'd had little to play with and he couldn't watch his movies because the projectionist's wife was having a baby and the projectionist just *had* to be with her. There was TV; but world news was all so boring: détente this and détente that and oil crises all over.

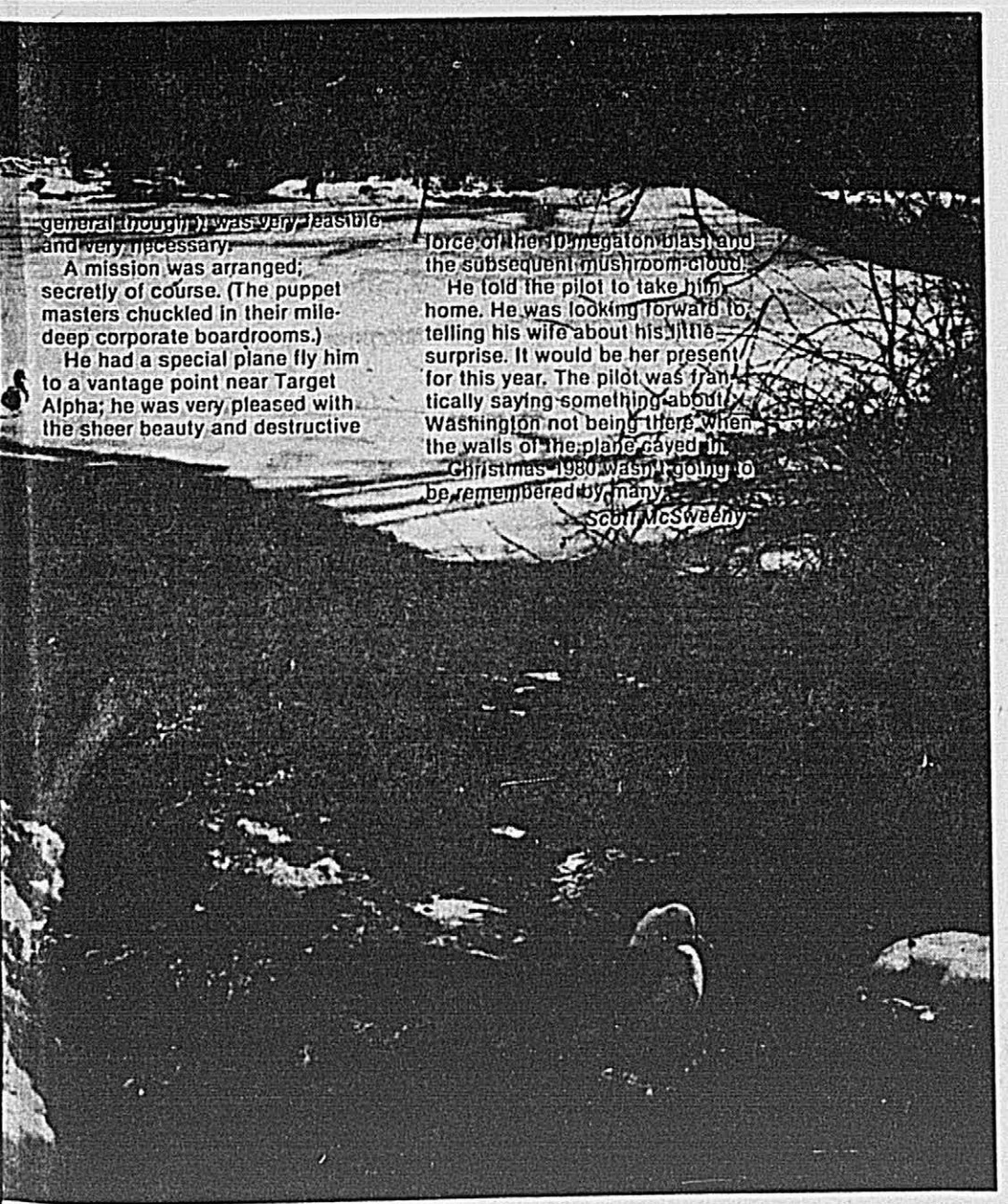
Always the same. Never anything exciting. A war! That's what we need; a war to get everybody's blood flowing. A war to make everybody care; then all this racist talk and feminist bullshit would die down 'cause there'd be more important things to worry about, like living.

So he brought it up with the puppet masters and they said they'd think about it, they gave him some money and told him to go to Europe and visit museums. This he did but static art bored him so much. He went to see old war flicks when he could; once he wore his helmet.

He came home and wandered the big corridors of his house and he was bored. He was struck with inspiration.

He brought his idea up with a friend of his over dinner, the





general though), it was very feasible and very necessary.

A mission was arranged; secretly of course. (The puppet masters chuckled in their mile-deep corporate boardrooms.)

He had a special plane fly him to a vantage point near Target Alpha; he was very pleased with the sheer beauty and destructive force of the 10 megaton blast and the subsequent mushroom cloud.

He told the pilot to take him home. He was looking forward to telling his wife about his little surprise. It would be her present for this year. The pilot was frantically saying something about Washington not being there when the walls of the plane caved in.

Christmas 1980 wasn't going to be remembered by many.

Scott McSweeny

Ghetto nights can get pretty long sometimes. Walking down Milton some nights with all that life surrounding me, I feel so alone. It's a strange feeling because I known there's no one but myself to blame. (Is blame the right word?) So I walk the streets and listen and watch; and try and soak in some of the life to ease the pain of the emptiness inside me.

I have friends. I know lots of people. Lots of people know me. I even love many people; there are so many to love. So many. It rains sometimes when I'm walkting; it bounces off my loneliness. No competition.

Once it snowed. You know the kind of snow that puts a hush on the whole world. I wasn't alone on the streets that night; lots of people walking, slowly for a change. Kids catching snowflakes. They were big flakes; very pretty. The couples talked quietly, heads close together. It was a beautiful evening with everyone taking time to live and love. It filled the emptiness for a while.

I met a friend that night who was ghetto-walking as well. We walked together. We went to my friend's place for hot chocolate. We listened to Garfield and talked of beautiful things. We made love



that night. It was so sweet. We loved very much that night. It was very beautiful.

Getting up the next morning we joked about me burning the eggs. The snow had blanketed the city and for a brief moment the dirt and ugliness were disguised in powdery beauty. We laughed together as we took a shower. We went over to lower campus and made a snowman. We argued about calling it a snowperson; it didn't survive the argument. The sun played hide-and-seek as we rolled in the snnow and got soaking wet.

That was so long ago. The memory is painfully vivid. Another night, ghetto-walking I passed by windows and heard Carole King, the Doors, Cat Stevens and the Talking Heads. Smells of hash and pot mingled with the car fumes and reminded me of past laughters.

I went home that night and drank a lonely glass of wine as I listened to songs of dream worlds. I wrote some very melancholy poems and slept early.

The snow has turned to slush and everything is dirty. It's no fun walking the canyons anymore; everyone has sealed themselves in and it's hard to recognize faces buried in coats and scarves and hats. Today was very busy and I can hear much celebrating. I can just see the kids opening their presents tomorrow morning and oooh and aah over their new-improved-super-duper' *Star Wars* kits and fully-functional life-size dolls (batteries not included, and mom and dad forgot to get some, of course).

I'm going to make some chocolate chips and much out as the poets sing. I think there are better ways to spend a Christmas Eve. I hope all my friends are enjoying themselves. The emptiness doesn't hurt so much, strangely enough; I think it's because I love my friends so much. That does a lot towards filling me up inside.

Christopher

photos by Rick Katz and A. Zahl of Loose Ends

An Alternative New



Radically Chic

Louise Haberl

Regine's is *passé*, bar-hopping is boring, and dinner parties are *so* much trouble to organize. Even welcoming the New Year lacks spice since the passing of Guy Lombardo. Where, then, does on look for a bit of excitement and good company on New Year's Eve? We suggest spending the evening in the intimacy and comfort of your own home with a representative of *Love Nest* products.

Erotica — adult toys, lotions, potions, and *risqué* lingerie — is *Love Nest*'s line of trade. A representative will, upon your request, come to your home and make a presentation of the company's products to you and any group of between ten and thirty of your closest friends.

Modelled along the lines of the very successful tupperware-party concept, *Love Nest* is designed to meet the needs of those women or couples who feel too shy to buy erotica in sex boutiques, but who would like to add a touch of the unusual to their sex lives. It allows both women and men a chance to indulge their fantasies by purchasing such products in their home, away from the looks of disdainful sex boutique cash and the snickers of passers-by.

The idea is the result of careful observation by Doris Jamison, a former Vancouer sex boutique salesperson who felt that women needed an alternative access to erotica. Many women are interested in purchasing sexy lingerie and the like, feels Jamison, but will not go so far as to purchase either from a sex boutique.

Thus began *Love Nest* products, which has been established for more than a year in Vancouver and has recently opened a branch in MOntreal. Originally, *Love Nest* received publicity only by word of mouth, but the concept has been so successful that there are now over twenty representatives in the Vancouver area, each of whom makes presentations at four or more parties a week.

In Montreal, the operation is smaller (it has been established here for only two months), but no less successful than in Vancouver. Says a Montreal *Love Nest* representative:

"It appeals to a wide range of ages — all people, from ages 20 to 60, seem very interested."

It appears that English and French women are equally interested: although the first parties were held by English hostesses, it was only a short time later that French *Love Nest soirées* were being held.

And there seems to be unanimous agreement among French and English women as to their favorite products: lingerie and bubble bath are the biggest sellers.

How does one delicately present these products to women or couples who may feel initially uneasy about sitting next to a coffee table filled with erotica?

"We hold the item in our hands, and then pass it around for people to touch, taste, or whatever," explains the *Love Nest* representative.

She describes her own introduction to *Love Nest*'s products:

"I went to the first presentation out of curiosity, but I didn't know what was going on. I thought it was going to be vulgar, but instead I found it sophisticated. you relax after about 10 minutes."

Occasionally, guests at a *Love Nest* party will feel relaxed enough to talk about sexual problems, and a *Love Nest* representative will try to answer questions that arise.

"We give our people good training, but if the problem is bigger than we can deal with, we send them to a therapist," says the *Love Nest* representative.

Perhaps *Love Nest* products sound like the answer to your New Year's problems. Courageous types can obtain more information by calling the Montreal branch of *Love Nest* at 932-1615. Less courageous types will have to settle for *Frederick's of Hollywood* and the inside back pages of tattle tale magazines. however you choose to spend it, Happy New Year.

A Cheap Drunk Eve

Oeno Phile

The holiday season is now upon us and with the number of parties planned, students' wine-choosing abilities will soon be put to the test.

In order to facilitate the task for the uninitiated, a Weekly panel was constituted to judge grocery store wines under $4.50. White wines were not included in the sample, as it was conceded that all white wines sold in grocery stores are awful. We chose grocery store wines, since most of us are not well enough organized to think about the wine to bring to a party until we are striking out for the occasion at 10:00 p.m. Of course, the only things open at that hour are dépanneurs, which specialize in dispensing this particular sort of poison.

Rosés, or recreational wines as one renowned McGill wine connoisseur terms them, were also excluded. People who want to drink apple juice at parties are welcome to do so, but we didn't want to lend the lily livers legitimacy.

We scientifically controlled for creating the atmosphere which usually prevails at student parties; specifically paper cups, rather than lead crystal were used.

The four wines tested were *Brights L'Entre-Côte*, the Canadian entry; *Don Quichotte*, a Spanish wine; *L'Escale*, and *Chianti*.

A New Year's

Erika Rosenfeld

It was New Year's Eve, about 11:45 pm when a grey sedan pulled up to the curb just above my office window. They headlights blinked off and two people got out. My office is in a basement so I couldn't see their faces, only their legs from about the calves down. I don't do much reading but this time the little I've done paid off. The model of the sedan and the women's seamed stockings told me the couple had just stepped out of a Raymond Chandler novel, so I was prepared for them when they walked into my office a few minutes later.

I like being a private eye. I can set my own hours and ignore them if I want to. It's a lot like my old student days except that the money's not as good. I have an office that makes the Sigma Chi Frat house look like Lincoln Centre but the rent's cheap and one of the rooms is small enough to use as a closet (which makes me about the only one in the ghetto that has a closet.

The blonde was tall and slender with a chest that looked like Mount Rushmore and a slit in her skirt that made the San Amdreas Fault look like a cello string. The man was thick set and short with a surly mouth and a long single eyebrow that covered both eyes.

"You've got got to help us, Mr. Spade," said the blonde, leaning forward over my desk till I could smell the *crème de menthe* on her breath. I'd seen Mary Astor do the same thing in *The Maltese Falcon* so I wasn't buying it.

"Call me Marlowe," I said, watching her face intently to see if she recognized the name. She was either a very good actress, had never read the book, or both. In any case with a body like that, she didn't need to read.

Her name was Pheobe Harlowe and she owned a little bar in the ghetto — on Prince Arthur. Business had been bad since the 19th of December and she was pretty deeply in debt to half a dozen loan sharks.

So . . . the surly little man was a loan shark.

I made a mental note and slipped in into my desk drawer. She must have read my thoughts because she immediately turned and introduced the little man as Pierre Charlowe — Liquor Licence Commision Inspector. It seemed the LLB was threatening to revoke her licence because she couldn't keep up payments. Charlowe had a soft spot for Phoebe (though it probably never stayed soft for long) and wanted to help her find the missing clients.

"What do they look like?" I asked, turning back to Phoebe and feeling the cloth over my wallet tighten.

"Youngish, most of them — early twenties. Preppy sweaters with button-down shirt collars. Those are the foreign students. Then there are the Americans — New Englanders, mostly — down-filled vests and gortex running suits. The rest are just Montreal kids — Indian cotton dresses and Frye boots."

They sounded like a sordid lot and I knew they'd be trouble to find. I told her I wanted $100 a day plus expenses. She handed me a wad of fifties that looked counterfeit. I couldn't get my wallet out just then so I told her to keep the bills till I'd done the job.

I took a cab over to the Student Union on McTavish. The place was dark and deserted but I found Nick the Narc sitting in the snow on the steps.

"How's business, Nick," I asked.

"Slow," he grunted. "Students disappeared about two weeks ago and things have been really dead — haven't made a bust since the 18th."

So even Nick was feeling the pinch!

"Name Phoebe Harlowe mean anything to you?"

"Yeah, Jazz teacher at Concordia. Having an affair with a gay named Frank — number one speed dealer at McGill.

Year's Eve

The first one up was *Brights.* Unfortunately the representative of the old red and white did not fare well. Its deep purple color was judged by one to be "gross" (it was a highly sophisticated crew). It is strong, with a heavy, rather unplesant aftertaste. One tester refused to taste it. Smelling is quite enough, he said. Another member of the panel remarked she had tasted better medicine. To each his own.

Chianti was the next wine brought before the eminent panel, selected from places as far-flung as Virginia, Mission, B.C. and Cote St-Luc. *Chianti* fared better than *Brights,* not a hard thing to do, considering. No one raved about it, but it was decided it was a pleasant wine, which didn't leave the heavy aftertaste that *Brights* did.

The next wine which came under the scrutiny of our formerly razor sharp, now dulling with every sip, senses, was *Don Quichotte.* But despite our slightly impaired state, there was no concealing that this is a wine which brought to mind several Monty Python-isms, namely "a wine for lying down and avoiding" and "it has the bouquet of an aborigine's armpit". Its smell is unpleasant and one of our number summed up our feelings commenting "I hope to become middle-class to afford better." Better can be found.

L'Escale, was the last one up, and from our vantage point, under one of the desks in the office, this was judged to be the best, or more precisely the best of a bad lot. It does not have the wince quality that most red wines do.

Actually the group decided that the best thing any student who is heading out to a party can do is to think about getting the wine in advance and go to the Société des Alcools and pick up some Hungarian wine at about $2.50 a bottle (as good or better than what we tasted) or drink beer, the latter of which gave one member of our panel an idea. What about a review of beers, he exclaimed, as he charged out of the office. We haven't seen him since.

Mystery

original fiction

"Know whee I can find him?"

"He's in Boston visiting his grandmother for the holidays."

"Thanks, Nick." I grabbed the next train for Boston and got into the city at 7:30 New Year's Day. Out on the street the first kosher bakeries were opening shop. I walked into one and bought a poppyseed bagel. As I was paying I asked the saleslady if she had any grandchildren. She looked like the type.

"Oy, yest," she said, "and what worries!" Her granddaughter had gone to a New Year's Eve party the night before and still hadn't come home. I had a sudden hunch. I told her I was a private eye from Montreal and thought I could help her. She had never heard of Montreal but she threw in an extra cheese danish and wrote an address on a plastic bag.

I hailed a cab and quickly found myself in a slick uppercrust district with circular driveways and huge stone fortresses. The address I wanted, 47 Beacon, turned out to be one of these. I took out my wallet to pay the cabbie but he just laughed at my Canadian bills and drove off without giving me change from a twenty. I tried to make a note of the licence number but there were too many letters so I let it go.

I rang the bell and a small Jewish lady in army boots answered the door. "Frank here?," I asked.

"The children are still sleeping," she said in a suspicious tone. "Anything I can tell him for you?"

I flashed my ID and she stepped back and let me in. My hunch had paid off. The hallway was strewn with preppy looking sweaters, Frye boots and down vests. This was the place, alright. The French doors to the living room were ajar and I pushed them aside. There on the floor was the entire McGill student body asleep among overflowing ashtrays and empty bottles of Cointreau. There were a couple of capsules on the rug that looked like tetracycline. I bent over and dropped the caps into my jacket pocket to give to Phoebe.

In the corner near the fireplace under two sleeping blondes lay a half naked kid — curly black hair, hippy beard, nice biceps. I figured this was Frank. I walked over and ran the heel of my shoe over his beard. He woke with a start.

"Who are you?" he said getting up then reeling backward into the mantlepiece.

"Marlowe's the name."

"Oh no, not again. Did Phoebe send you?"

"Yeah, and Cathy's grandmother."

"She's over there," he said pointing to a woman in her late thirties.

"Get some clothes on, Cathy," I said, "and go home."

Frank looked resentful. "What do you want?" he said.

"The students. I want them back in the ghetto tomorrow."

"But school doesn't start till Monday. We have a right to four more days."

"It won't do," I said. "The restaurant strip is falling apart. Bars are closing dow. You've got to get the students back now." He said he'd do it but that he'd need help. I'd have to explain to his grandmother why he was leaving so soon.

The old lady didn't take it very well at first. But by the time we'd talked for a while in the kitchen, she'd convinced me to stay. We all took the train back to Montreal a few days later and most of the students hardly missed any classes.

I saw Phoebe again about a week and a half later and gave her the amphetamines. She was very grateful and offered to pay for them but I told her I'd been in Boston and had bought them wholesale. She had broken off with Frank and was now seeing Nick. It was the last time I saw her because shortly thereafter she and Nick got married and moved down to Boston to live with Frank's grandmother.

Zipless Sips

Tracy Swanson

Don't stay home on New Year's Eve. If you are one of those who hates the crowds, noise and madness of the typical New Year's Eve parties, there is nothing wrong with bringing in the new year with soft lights, cosy atmosphere, some good music, and assorted vegetable and fruit juices instead of liquor in an atmosphere conducive to reflecting thoughts of the old year.

The Java Club on Phillips Square (behind Chez la Mère Tucker) is just this alternative. Look for the green and yellow awning and guide yourself into the warm, glowing interior. You have the distinct impression that you are being transported into another era. You might turn around while climbing the little winding stairway and expect to see Humphrey Bogart on your arm. The tiny-paned window at the top of the stairs looks down into the lamplit street below. Picture it.

Inside, the high ceilinged and dark framed walls of the main room enclose the romantic setting of dark leather chairs and deep-cushioned couches. Or, there is a library-style room whee you could discuss politics and philosophy over a martini. In the small room which houses the bar, the piano stands out in the center from which emits the soft crooning of easy listening or the foot-tapping, toe-dancing swing of jazz. There may even be the humdrumming of a bass on the offbeat. The have live entertainment daily and it changes frequently.

Java has the aura of a private club: small and sophisticated yet catering to the creature comforts of the clientele.

"What we are trying to portray here is a nice, cosy, living room-type atmosphere," says the manager over a rum cocktil and those peanuts on the table, "with the easy, listening type of music."

The Java Club advertises itself as a juice bar on weekdays from five to eaight. Different jazz musicians further create the perfect setting for mentally transporting yourself to an evening in Casablanca.

For those hard hit by the threat of the New Year, there is no better way to glide into it than with a painless and pleasant evening over a cold serving of tomato juice and the tinkling of piano keys at **The Java Club.**

The following is a sampling of zipless sips not expressly found at **Java** *but found to be alternatively refreshing and relaxing by an informed but somewhat inebriated panel.*

Purple Cooler

Grape juice and team make an unusual and refreshing combination.

frozen grape juice concentrate, thawed
sugar
freshly brewed strong hot tea
soda water
orange slices

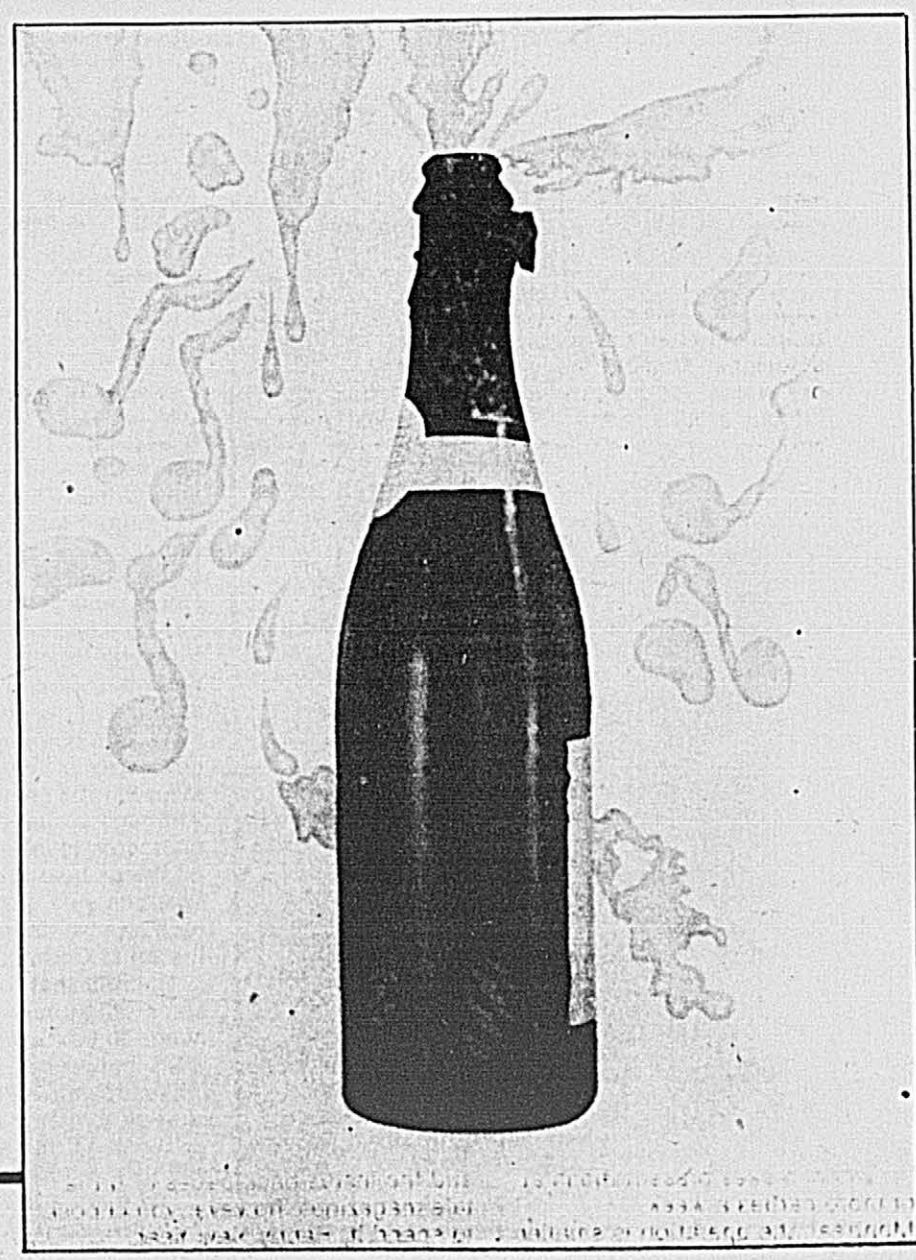
For each drink fill a 10 ounce glass with ice cubes. Add 1 tbsp. grape juice concentrate, 1 tsp. sugar and fill nearly to top with hot tea. Add a little soda water, stir and serve immediately garnished with an orange slice.

Pink Banana Whip

Bits of ice in a delicous, creamy mixture make this everyone's favorite.

2 cups chilled cranberry-apple drink
2 cups chilled fresh orange juice
1 ripe banana
6 ice cubes

Combine ingredients in a blender and buzz until well mixed. Pour into tall glasses and serve immediately. Serves 4.



THE WEEKLY

Theatre Scene

Carleen Carroll

As their final production of the semester, Tuesday Night Café is presenting an evening of Tennessee Williams' one-act plays entitled *Something Unspoken*. The idea of something unspoken, something not communicated and left unsaid is the central theme that runs throughout the plays.

The four one-act plays, *The Long Goodbye*, *Talk To Me Like The Rain and Let Me Listen*, *Something Unspoken*, and *Auto Da - Fe* are from a collection of Williams' early works entitled *27 Wagons Full of Cotton and Other One Act Plays*. The four one-act plays are representative of the themes, techniques and characters evident in Williams' later major plays: *The Glass Menagerie*, *A Streetcar Named Desire*, and *Cat On A Hot Tin Roof*.

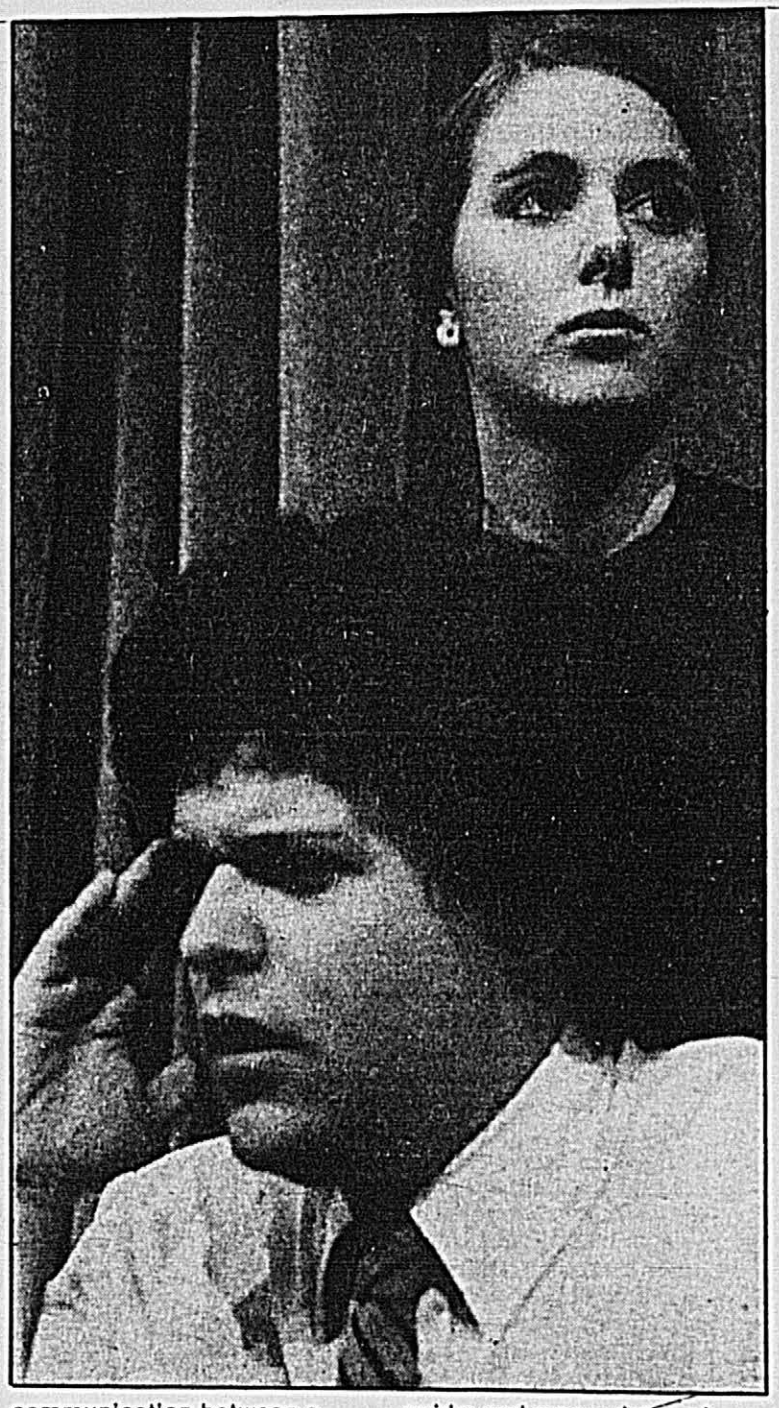
The evening will certainly not boost your spirits before exams. All of Tennessee Williams' plays are emotionally draining and the sequence in which they are presented can build up a level of depression in the audience that is quite staggering.

In *the Long Goodbye* (directed by Susan Spicer) the everyday aspirations of life are portrayed. This play is the most contemporary of the four and most McGill students will be able to identify with the ideas presented.

Joe (Joseph Chart) the unsuccessful writer seeing his dreams fade away, Myra (played somewhat unconvincingly by Julia Slavin) the good little sister turned street-wise, Bill (louis Ratka) the date who wants something more than a good night kiss and Silva (Phil Donaldson) the radical, all serve to answer the question of what happens to kids when they grow up.

The flashback scenes that display, one, what occurs before the mother's suicide (Paula Wing), two, the emergence of the delinquent sister and finally, the constant hardship of the future as characterized by Joe's failure as a writer, and his loss of his apartment and every last bit of furniture, are symptomatic of life in general. It is epitomized in the classic saying, "Life is a series of long goodbyes. The last one is when you say goodbye to yourself."

Talk To Me Like the Rain and Let Me Listen (directed by W.B. Baily) has the tenacious burden of being the shortest play with the longest title. There are so many ideas and conflicts presented in this short time that the audience will have a difficult time deciphering them. The theme characterizes the lack of communication between a couple (Nazreen Bhimani and Michael Wener) who, although seemingly talking to each other, are really talking to themselves. This, coupled with anxiety, solitude and the constant image of rain, makes the play rather dreary and, despite its brevity, drags it out. The play will appeal to avid Williams fans but, for the general theatre-going student, only the strong performance of Nazreen Bhimani carries it through.



Josh Morris and Anne Farquhar

Southern snobbery is absolutely classic in TNC's rendition of *Something Unspoken* (directed by Angie Silverstein). This piece alone makes the whole evening worthwhile. The performance of Rhona Frame as the imperial powerful force of Cornelia Scott is exceptional. Her manners, fluctuating between feminine flirtation so treasured by the South and tyrannical outbursts, are astounding for the audience to view. Complimenting her gracefully is Linda Pollard as Miss Scott's secretary Grace. Although pictured as a meek character, lover of music and all things beautiful, Grace emerges as a strong enough character to daunt the mighty throne of Cornelia Scott.

The fact that there is something unspoken that needs to be "spoken," as it were, between these women makes the situation tense enough to cause a sudden audience jarring at even the slightest emotional outburst.

There are a few humorous moments especially in the quirks and mannerisms of Miss Scott (watch the way in which she picks up the phone and the way her voice changes) that alleviate the emotional burden placed on the audience. The idea that despite the longitude of their association these women still cannot admit their love, respect and friendship for each other, however, is a sad comment on the lack of communication in this world today.

Auto Da Fe (directed by Susan Webster) is the final play of the evening and it too deals with Southern life. Eloi (a strong characterization by Josh Morris) is paranoid of anyone entering his room or listening to him. His religious conviction, reminiscent of Billy Graham's, adds to his mystery. The fact that he is so absolutely against the corruption of his society and yet cannot destroy a pornographic picture is a distinct paradox.

The mother, Mme. Duvenet (Anne Farquhar) in this case seems to be out of place. The mother is an older woman, is played by a young one and consequently comes offers very unbelievable at the climax.

The evening of Tennessee Williams plays shows the fine work, energy and drive put into Tuesday Night Café productions. Each play is directed almost flawlessly, the casting is in most cases adequate and the overall atmosphere of Morrice Hall adds greatly to the emotional themes of these plays.

Something Unspoken and other one-act plays opens Thursday December 4 at 8:30 p.m. and runs through Saturday December 6. Tuesday Night Café Theatre is located in Morrice Hall, Room 106. For reservations and/or information call 392-4637 between 3 and 7 daily.

McGill Players

Jordan Kole

McGill Players/Players' Theatre is an organization of over seventy students experienced and inexperienced alike, who share a love of things dramatic. Members are encouraged to participate in all of the many aspects of theatre: acting, directing, producing, set constructing and design, lighting, sound, costumes, props and make-up. The theatre is completely student run and is funded by the Students' Society.

Players is the oldest self-perpetuating English repertory company in Montreal. Its somewhat dubious launching consisted of three one-acts, performed in a room in the biology building in 1924.

The group expanded slowly and modified its variety of selections until, in 1948, the first original scripts were introduced. Locations improved with the company's expansion and the present theatre, on the third floor of the Student Union, seats 131 people.

Then, as now, the students received no instruction in the theatre arts outside of actual experience. *Players* is not affiliated with any department curricula at the university and the members are not eligible for academic credit through participation.

The philosophy of the troupe is to produce quality entertainment for the McGill and surrounding Montreal community. Although this standard can bring about a great deal of satisfaction, it also requires a great deal of dedication. The *Players* work force diminishes as the academic year becomes more hectic. An evening production demands six weeks of daily rehearsal for director, actors and stage manager, and a minimum of three weeks dedicated labor from all technical crews.

The Montreal community response has been admirable with many standing room only performances. However, *McGill Players* constantly strives for a greater recognition from the McGill student body. *McGill Players* is always on the lookout for new members who can carry on its tradition of excellence through efficiency and dedication.

The second half of its 1980-81 season will open in early February with *Dracula* by Hamilton Deane and John L. Balderstone. Slated for March is *Getting Out* by Marsha Norman. *Players Club* in conjunction with the Music Undergraduate Society and McGill Students' Society will be offering a series of lunchtime concerts showcasing the talent found in the Faculty of Music.

Tuesday Night Café

Denise DeMarco

After four successful seasons operating on the first floor of Mirrice Hall and using the octagonal room 106 as a performance space, *Tuesday Night Café* is finally going to have its own fully-equipped theatre.

Plans are presently underway to renovate Morrice Hall, with the entire first floor to be used for *Tuesday Night Café Theatre*.

Tuesday Night Café Theatre has remained, since its inception, a student-run, student-oriented theatre, supported financially, in part, by the English Department. Through experimentation with varying forms of theatrical presentation, TNC has evolved a style of presentation represented in shows such as *Spellbound* (September 1979), *Orestes and the Furies* (October 1979), *Collision Course* (December 1979), *Maude and Me* (September 1980), and the currently-running *Something Unspoken*, an evening of one-act plays by Tennesse Williams.

A simple set and minimal technical requirements are a must at TNC. This cabaret-style performance has been found to make the most effective use of the TNC's facilities and expertise.

This has not meant the exclusion of full-length plays, or musical and dance presentations. Students have learned to work with the technical limitations of space, maintaining a high standard of production.

Not limiting itself to utilizing student acting and directing talent, TNC also allows student playwrights to see their work produced and receive critical reviews.

As practical skills are needed to perpetuate the work of TNC, workshops are sponsored jointly with *Player's Theatre* to provide instruction in techniques of make-up, mime, lighting, stage design and so forth.

TNC has a reputation in the greater Montreal community as a legitimate English-speaking theatre, drawing its audience both from the Montreal public and its captive following of McGill students and faculty members.



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THE WEEKLY

Savoy Savvy

Marc-Aurel Garmaise
Couves Inleau

The Savoy Society, McGill's guardian of the Gilbert and Sullivan tradition, is a musical theatre group founded in the fall of 1964 by several members of the old Martlet Choir. Once the copyright of the G & S operettas expired fifty years after Gilbert's death in 1911, hundreds of amateur G & S societies mushroomed all over the world. Since Savoy's first season, which features *Trial by Jury* and excerpts from *The Pirates of Penzance,* many hundreds of members of theMcGill community have been directly involved in productions, as singers, musicians, and production staff. The March 1981 offering, *The Gondoliers*, features one of the gayest, most exhilarating scores that Sullivan ever wrote.

Getting backs to basics: What, you may ask, is an operetta? And who are those dudes "Gilbert" and "Sullivan"?

An operetta is a full-length theatrical piece that interweaves blocks of dialogue with musical numbers. The mood of the show is light throughout and sufficiently exoteric to appeal to non-opera fans. Although it filled a need for those of us, known as the Great Unwashed, who couldn't appreciate grand opera, it also attracted the Royal family and other society nobs. A G & S opening night was always a gala event.

William Schwenk Gilbert (1836-1911) started his career off as a barrister, but proved to be so hideously incompetent that he opted for the the civil service and wrote comic plays and poems and sketched in his spare time. He was rude, dictatorial, and so egotisticaly that he is on record as considering himself a better writer than Shakespeare. Arthur Seymour Sullivan (1842-1900) was much the opposite. A child prodigy, he grew up cultivating adulation and and friendship wherever he went — and he usually went anywhere that high society awaited him.

It was the one-act comic opera *Trial by Jury* (1875) which established the pattern of all the G & S works in the series. Sullivan's clever, skillful scores, which often deliberately and brilliantly parodied the "serious" composers like Handel and Mendelssohn, combined to form ten more precious alloys with the libretti of Gilbert, which, since they could escape the heavy veil of Victorian moralism that handicapped the serious dramatist, and only concerned themselves with the harmless, imaginary characters of the Savoy operettas, allowed Gilbert to give free rein to the mordant wit that was one of his greatest gifts.

Part of the appeal of the operettas is that most of them are satirical in nature. *H.M.S. Pinafore*, for example, directs its barbs at the rigidity of social class structure and allows its audience to take its medicine with a spoonful of suger (as opposed to a laboured and convoluted tome by Dickens which gives lot to 'em straight). Among Gilbert's targets are dated issues like women's education (*Princess Ida*) and the 'aesthetic' rage of the eighties (*Patience*), as well as unintentionally contemporary topics such as Republican politics (*The Gondoliers*)!

Also, Gilbert was one of the earliest 'modern' directors. His choruses served the novel function of actually being part of the, themselves acting and reacting to the soloists. He built himself a miniature stage and dozens of wooden figures, enabling him to innovate complicated stage blocking down to the minutest detail.

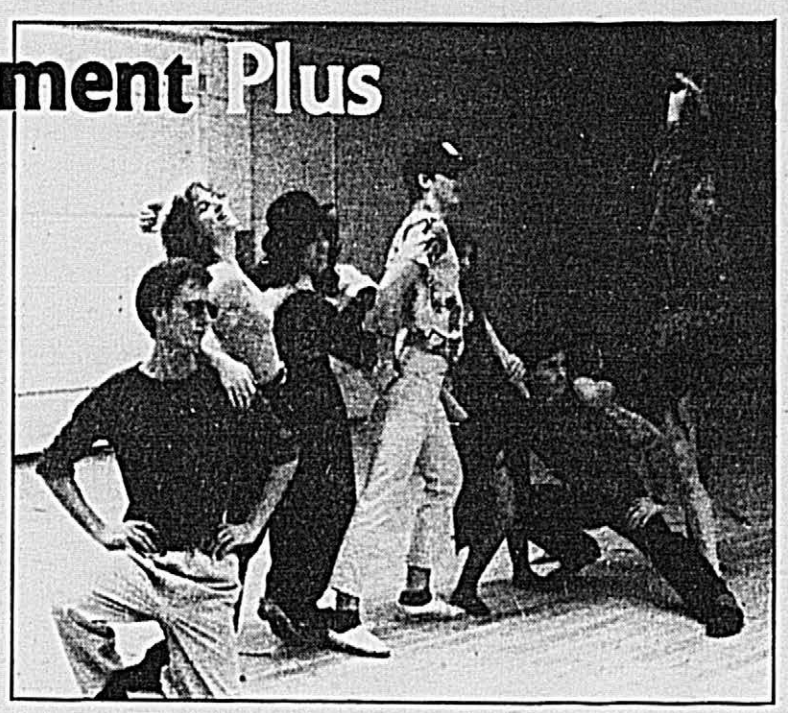
Gilbert's caref, painstaking modus operandi may be contrasted with Sullivan's. He would receive the libretto of the next production to be mounted and leave it sitting for weeks, as he toyed desultorily with some ideas, diverting most of his attention to the social whirl and vacationing in balmier climes. Then, a week before rehearsals, he would work night and day, as though on speed, and emerge with the vocal melodies at the eleventh hour. The actual orchestration would bring him even further — to the fifty-ninth minute, fifty-ninth second. This was harrowing to everybody concerned, particularly the musicians, but the terrific end product could not be disputed.

The Savoy theatre in London, where most of the operettas were launched, was the first theatre in history to use electric lighting. It was built by Richard D'Oyly Carte, a colourful producer who managed, with more diplomacy than a Kissinger, to keep the rather delicate partnership going for twenty years. The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company is still the only professional G & S repertory company in the world, and its legacy to McGill is the society with the name of the theatre that was its first home.

The function of the Savoy Society is to enable students and staff from all faculties to participate in a major musical production and, basically, to have fun while doing it. In the past years, the main event was the Gilbert Sullivan production in March, but this year, they have departed from the usual routine by becoming involved, as well, in Open House, Activities Night, singing "O Canada" at the opening hockey game, and staging an evening of Gilbert and Sullivan excerpts in November and Handel's *Messiah* in December.

THE WEEKLY

Movement Plus



Carleen Carroll

Relevez. Plier. Point your toes. Lift your head.

The *McGill Contemporary Dance Workshop* includes ballet, jazz, modern dance, mime, belly dancing and contact improvisation in its curriculum. The ultimate goal of the fifty member club is a *soirée de danse* at the end of March.

"We'd like to do more than one night but we really can't afford it. But we hope it will be an excellent show. There are about five to six dances being worked on right now and we are way ahead of schedule compared to last year," says club president Franca Redivo.

The club is divided into two distinct sections. The Saturday groups, dealing with the various dance disciplines (ballet, jazz, modern, etc.), are open to all McGill students.

"The Saturday classes give people a taste of dance. If they like it they can keep dropping in until the end of the year."

The second part of the club is the pet project of contact improvisation leader Keith Hennessy.

Hennessy creates movement through the transfer of weight between two people. "It is an internal movement that relies on your use of gravity. Contact improvisation is not all that good for performance unless you have been doing it for a while."

Adds Redivo, "It is not audience geared but implies more of a visual effect, such as in its representation of body sculptures. Unlike ballet which is a character effect, contact is always the effect of the exchange between gravity and momentum and the ability to always keep only one point of contact."

Although on the dance floor the club seems to be gliding along on silver pointed slippers, there do arise many fundamental problems. It is completely supported by the sports club council and there is always room for a bit more remuneration.

"To work one year and put on only one show is a drag," said Redivo, "but when you consider renting the room, lights, sound, the cost increases and with our weekly meetings there is no time for fund raising."

To combat this problem the club is staging a series of *Movement Plus* workshops from January 10th till the 11th which, as Hennessy says, are "accessible to everyone since they are right at the beginning of second term." This two day glance at the moving world around us focuses on active participation and the workshop is very extensive.

The two day session includes several traditional and contemporary forms of movement such as jazz, juggling, mime, massage, tai chi and choreography. The cost is $20.00 for dance club members and $25.00 for non-members.

Another problem that the club has encountered in staging their performances is the dance floor in Moyse Hall. It has taken quite a beating at the hands of the English department and various other drama clubs.

"God only knows what they have hammered into that floor and it is awful for dancing. Half the dancers end up tripping over nails and boards that protrude from the floor about every two feet," complain the workshop organizers.

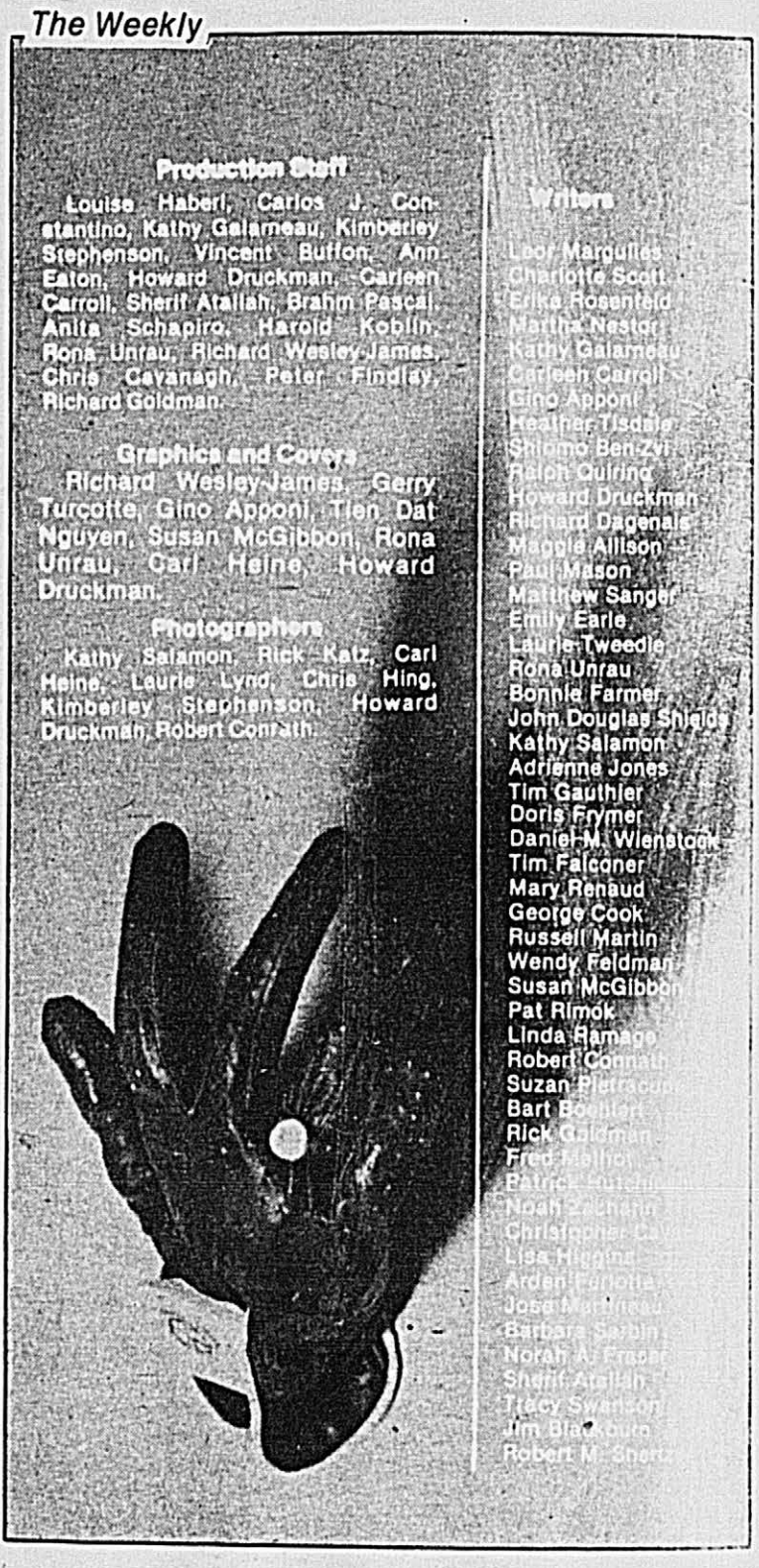
However, performing on Moyse Hall's battered stage might even be considered more conducive to dancing in comparison to the gravelike, morbid atmosphere of the gym's Memorial Hall which the club uses on Fridays. On Saturday mornings, the club is lucky enough to use the gym's relatively professional dance studios.

This year, the clubs fifth in existence, has seen more professionals instruct the Saturday sessions, but it still needs choreographers just as much as it needs dancers. "The extent of the increase in the dance movement at McGill coincides with the overall growth in dance in Montreal," says Hennessy.

The McGill Contemporary Dance Club is mainly made up of beginners. "We want to keep the beginners interested so we make sure the dances look good on them," added Franca.

Bashful males need not be wary, inhibited or self-conscious. Many males have joined the contemporary dance class (including two geology students) as an aid to other skills such as hockey. "It sure is hard work. It just about wipes me out for Friday nights," comments one student.

"You don't have to come in traditional ballet clothes. Shorts are in. Sweat suits are in. Leotards are in. Whatever you feel comfortable in as long as there is enough room for movement," says Hennessy reassuringly.



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York

continued from page 27

been several. And now, you're like Ingmar Bergman. Almost going to ask me which picture? (laughs) I mean, I'm glad the results don't show it. People you couldn't stand being with, or associate with over a period of months, are shown with you on screen as having a perfectly loving, smiling relationship. It's all the essence of the medium, which is make-believe, deception and flubbed lines.

Weekly: *What kind of actor would you like to be known as or remembered as? A stage actor, a T V actor or a film actor?*

York: It's funny here in North America that people tend to categorize what an actor should be. If a person is a T V actor, he can't be a stage actor. It's getting less and less, but everyone is forced to fit into a pigeon hole where there doesn't seem to be much cross fertilization. Whereas in England, an actor does theatre one week, television the other, and if he's lucky, he also does film, without any discrimination categorizing him. That's being an actor.

Weekly: *Any reason why you enjoy film more than any other medium?*

York: Yes, I like the fact that in a film, one works towards an end, a creative end [illegible] it works, it's around for a l[illegible]me. Also, the actual e[illegible]nce of making a film is [illegible]n-joyable, especiall[illegible]w that so many are made on [illegible]ation. At the same time, I w[illegible]ldn't deny the experience of w[illegible]rking in the theatre, to be [illegible]ctual contact with the a[illegible]nce, is highly gratifying a[illegible]ll. The technical experience of using voice and body and carrying a long part is a very good exercise, especially if you spend a lot of time in the highly technical medium of film where you don't even have to raise your v[illegible]ce.

Weekly: *Professionally, what lies in the future for Michael York?*

York: Well, the next thing is this big Robinson Crusoe T V miniseries. It's a French-American co-production. That'll take me through 'til next June. Then, I'll probably be working on a film in India.

I've been deliberately less busy. I've been much more selective about what I do and I've taken more time off to travel. I use my spare time to be creative in other things. I do a lot of writing and reading. I want that. I used to do three films a year, back to back.

Weekly: *Would you consider yourself a successful actor?*

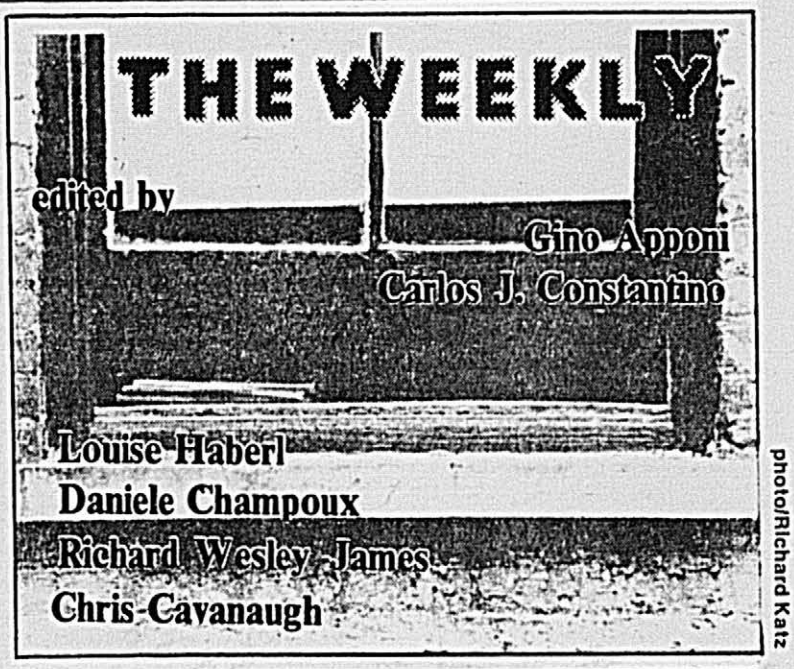
York: It depends on what criterion you take for success. Being around for a long time, doing a lot of work, being accepted by one's peers or getting awards. For me, the only criterion for success is being asked to continue what you're doing. That you please enough of the people enough of the time, to be asked to do more.

Into the Eighties

continued from page 25

emerging from its native garages and warehouses even as Hunter was crooning *Apathy 83*. I was a fourteen-year-old living in small-town easter England as this was happening, and until sometime in 1979 it was the *only* game in town. It produced fairly honest by-and-for the people music and, best of all, it scared the living shit out of the older and complacent generation of stars (whether they cared to admit it or not). However, as any kind of movement it is now dead and, from this perspective, I'm inclined to believe it never had a chance in North America, home of affluence and radio stations that are controlled by designer jean manufacturers for the sole purpose of selling product.

The choices set before us, then, are either not to care and just stay home nights listening to tried and true music from the past made by artists while they were still hungry, or to take the future into your own hands and *play* the music you want to hear. The important music that's being played at any given time is going on in basements and garages, not on the radio or at the Forum.



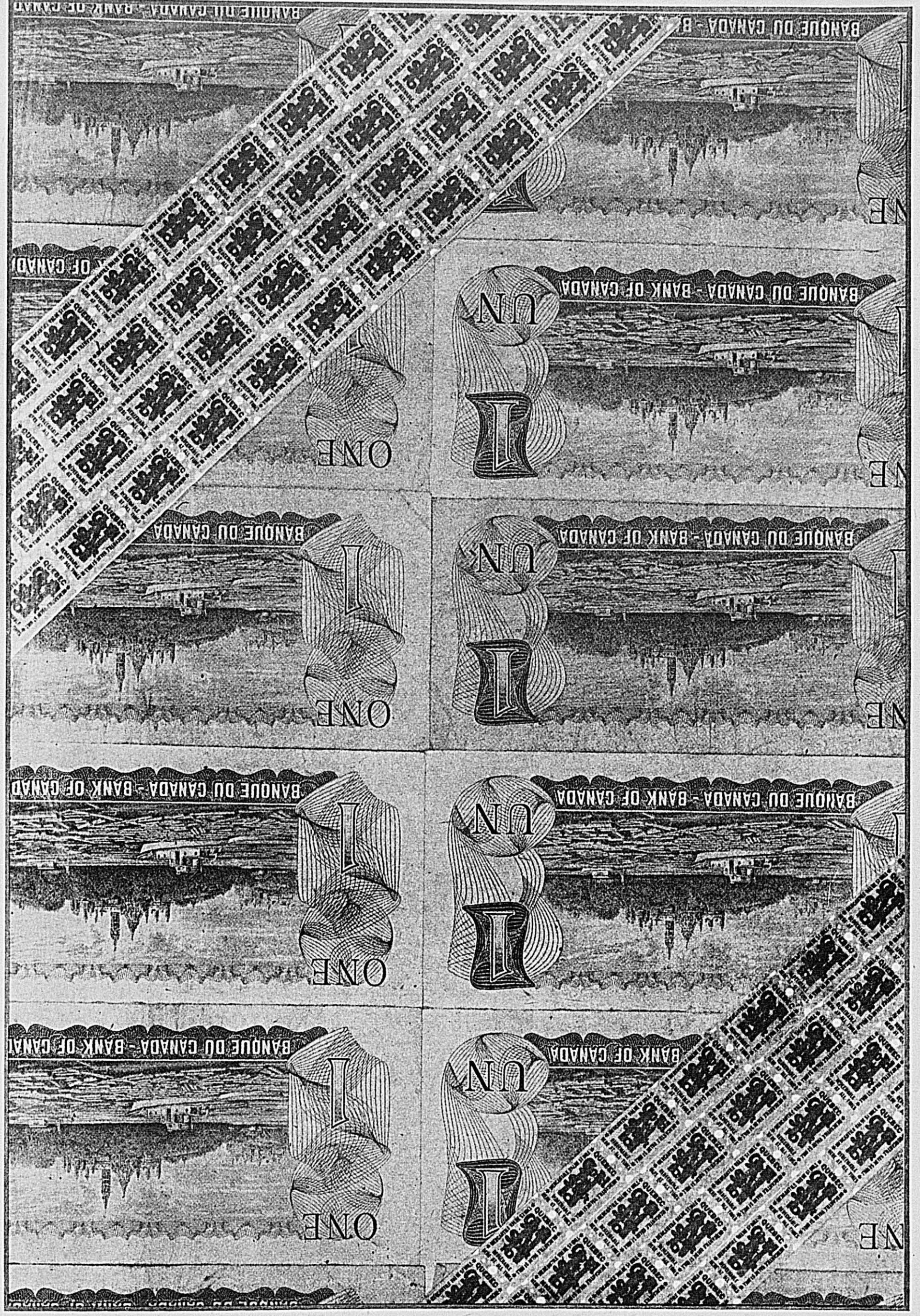
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WOMEN IN SCIENCE

Sex, abilities and the brain

by Patrick H.F. Baillie

No one can deny that men and women gravitate toward different tasks. A question arises, though, as to the source of this difference. Is it due to upbringing, social pressures or education? Or, is it due to differences in the brain? Mounting evidence indicates that differences in the brain may be the correct answer.

For years scientists have accepted sexual differneces as a fact, never questioning their origin. They have concentrated their studies on differences between groups or types of people, for example, smokers and non-smokers, blacks and whites, or children of mothers who used various drugs and those who didn't. Now, the trend is back to tackling the greatest question: that of the sexes. It is as if the other simpler experiments were practice for the ultimate test: why are men and women different?

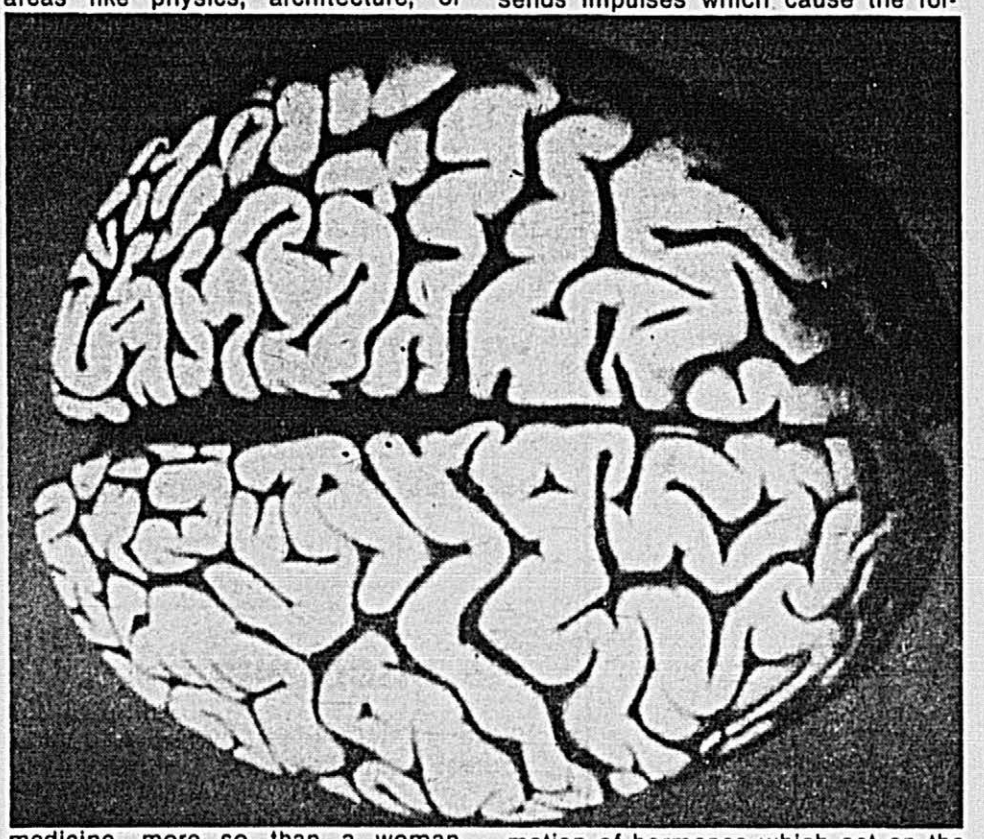
It should be stated immediately that sex difference research is based on trends within an entire population. It is erroneous to apply the conclusions to any one individual or small group of people and suggest that they are correct. Male-female differences are a recognized part of society, but do not necessarily apply to two particular people of opposite sex.

According to Jerre Levy at the University of Chicago and others like Roger Sperry of Caltech and Roger Gorski at U.C.L.A the differences may result from hormonal secretions controlled by the brain. Each sex has the same hormones within the body structure, but it is genetics which decides the amounts used in each. This theory is an extrapolation of studies into left- and right-handedness. In fact, there are many principles of left- and right-handedness which are being applied to the study of sexual differences. The most important theory involves hemispherical differences, the idea that one side of the brain is dominant over the other and that activities of the dominant side are better developed than those of the weak side.

Such differences have been discovered from studies conducted in Canada on patients with various forms of brain damage, namely patients who have suffered strokes or who are epileptic or patients who have brain damage resulting from accidents. In a right-handed male, for example, the areas of superiority are centred in the right hemisphere, while points of weakness, like verbal skills, are in the left hemisphere. If that contradicts what you may have learnt about hemispherical dominance, don't be surprised. Much of this new evidence is reversing the theories which were established years ago in different types of tests.

In the October edition of *Quest '80*, an American human interest magazine, Jerre Levy says, "Males are good at maps and mazes and math: at rotating things in their mind. They seem to be narrowly focused, less distractable. Females, by contrast, are sensitive to context, good at picking up information that is incidental to a task that's set them, and distractable. They have superior verbal skills."

As proof, Levy, one of the few women in this field, offers the example of a woman at a party who can meet someone for just a few minutes and then describe that person in incredible detail, later finding the description to be very accurate. One emerging theory contends that thewoman seems better suited to this sort of contact with people and has the ability to pick up the peripheral information and collate it into correct opinions. Levy says the male apparently lacks this ability because he is essentially "narrow-minded" and unable to look beyond a certain scope. Remember that we are talking in generalities. But, just as the woman is strong in this area, men are better equipped to handle the numbers, the hard facts of a situation. In general, the theory suggests that they are suited for careers in mathematics or related areas like physics, architecture, or



medicine, more so than a woman. Based on the theories of neurobiologists like Levy, who works at the University of Chicago's Department of Behavioural Sciences, the reasons for the differences are not entirely educational or social, but also involve the brain — a collection of a hundred billion cells which controls all aspects of our daily lives from running our digestive system to deciding what clothes we will wear.

The implications of the theory are staggering. Does this mean that educational institutes are wasting their time teaching math to women or languages to men? Of course, the answer is no. Jerre Levy may be one of only a few women in her field, but there are others. To deny this freedom of choice by limiting the aims of an education is a socially unacceptable idea.

While experiments into laterality or handedness described above have been going on for over twenty years, experiments into sexual differences have only taken place in the last couple of years. It was Roger Sperry's work which led to the theory of differences, described by author Jo Durden-Smith as "the analytic left hemisphere specializing, by and large, in language, and the holistic right hemisphere specializing in visual task, music and the perception of spatial relationships." Does this mean that women are left-dominant and men right-dominant? This is one of the many questions which still fills the mind of the neurobiologist. If brain dominance alters between the sexes, then the organization of the brain must also be affected.

Researchers now believe that hormones, which are controlled by and which *control* the brain, may account for the postulated differences in brain function between men and women. It was long accepted that the brain regulated the flow of hormones in the body by controlling the secretions of the pituitary gland, and that another system of hormones was involved in controlling the brain. However, with the discovery in the last few years of these "pituitary hormones" in the brain, the theory has had to be revised. It is now believed that the hormone system is complete within itself, that the brain sends impulses which cause the formation of hormones which act on the brain to create other effects. The cause and effect are self-contained in the human brain.

Hormones are genetically controlled, so the connection now being investigated concerns whether the hemispherical dominance and associated abilities also result from inheritance, rather than external influences. Is feminine intuition the result of some genetic difference between men and women? One of the resulting theories is that genes may decide the development of certain abilities, but that environment enhances and develops them. The paradox remains, though, about genes controlling hormones controlling genes. The next stage of research must focus, then, on the role of hormones in inheritance.

Research into genetic inheritance has already revealed much about sexual differences.

In a female embryo there are two X chromosomes, one each from the egg and the sperm. The female is the natural form of a human, contrary to the Adam-first biblical theory. Embryo development will proceed along female lines in the absence of a "male" Y chromosome. In a male embryo, on the other hand, the Y chromosome spurs the production of hormones which shape the embryo into a male. For example, the male-produced antigen coats the gonads and alters their development from ovaries to testicles. These then become the centre for redesigning the fetus into a male. Hormones absorb what would have been the womb; the redesign of the hypothalamus into male orientation is performed; and testosterone causes the shaping of the male organs. Many things can go wrong, however, and these natural errors provide valuable insights into sexual differences.

A recent article in the magazine *Quest '80* discusses 37 documented cases where children in the Dominican Republic have changed sex. Born as girls they change to boys at puberty. They are initially raised as girls, but eventually take on the male roles, refuting much of what was believed about the importance of environment in sexuality. The reason being suggested for the easy transition which these children make is that, although their bodies are those of females, their brains are male from the start, "masculinized by hormones before birth," as Durden-Smith puts it. All subsequent tests with lab animals seem to concur: if injected with enough male hormones, the female animal can be made to function like a male, and vice versa. This is the reason for the occasional success of human sex-change operations. It is only by accident that tests have been conducted on humans before they were born, but the accidents still provide evidence for a variety of theories. The example now under discussion involves daughters of women who used D.E.S., a drug containing male hormones, to prevent miscarriage. The results are disturbing. Professor Gorski of U.C.L.A. says women whose mothers used D.E.S. tend to be less motherly, more career-oriented and possibly of above average intelligence.

Right now, this field of study is posing more questions than it is answering. It is becoming a source of more and more interest and the number of articles which inevitably accompanies that interest is increasing. Most agree, though, on the principles of this branch of science. The man's brain is more compartmentalized, less integrated than the woman's. The male is better equipped for maths and sciences, the female for people and languages. Other recent articles, including *The Globe and Mail* report in March, "Brains and Sex," and in the latest *L'actualité*, "Le cerveau, a-t-il un sexe?" risk sounding like sexist publicity. This new evidence, which contradicts accepted philosophies, may itself be overturned in the future.

The brain, it can be concluded, plays a very important role in sexual development and therefore in the difference between sexes, but how much of a role do hormones play? The focus for the next stage of this expanding field of science must become the hormones. Levy and the other neurobiologists hope that more knowledge of hormones can make the whole mess fall into a neat, simplistic bundle, solving all the questions about sexual differences. Unfortunately, the study of hormones will at best solve only some of the questions, probably creating many more along the way. The consequences of the study are incalculable. Feminism may either be fueled or extinguished by the results. Undoubtedly social and political problems could result from the work of these neurobiologists. What if science proves that men and women are not equal? What if...?

Now, sexual difference studies are sitting at the thoeretical stage. Theories abound, but without enough evidence to prove them as fact. In time, though, we may have some of the answers to the long chain of questions.

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WOMEN IN SCIENCE

Women and engineering don't mix at McGill

by Jean Cypher

Engineering is one of the few career areas which has yet to attract large numbers of women to its ranks. At McGill, for instance, there are currently 165 women in the engineering faculty, comprising 9.7 per cent of the engineering undergraduate population.

Dr. E.L. Adler, academic dean of engineering, gives several reason why this figure is so low. "The main reason are sociological," in origin, resulting from "pressures on women which effectively turn them away from studying engineering," he says.

One such pressure stems from the lack of "role models available for women to identify themselves with careers in science and engineering."

Women joining the Faculty of Engineering in the past have had to overcome the barrier of establishing a precedent. According to Adler, the problem is complicated in that this struggle must be faced not at the time of entering university, or even CEGEP, but early in high schol.

"Many of the decisions made, with respect to (whether you study) mathematics and science in high school, are going to really affect what sciences can be studied later on."

A deficiency of basic science courses in early high school "short-circuits your academic background (to the extent that) it's really difficult to catch up (in CEGEP or university)," he says.

There are two factors which inhibit a woman's success in maths and sciences beyond the age of about twelve years. The first, Adler says, is that "Women are discouraged from taking science-related courses. If they want to dropo math they're often told, 'Well, that's ok.' There isn't the kind of pressure on women, by the (elementary-school) staff and the environment, to really properly encourage them to take advantage of their academic capabilities."

Secondly, during the late grade-school or early high-school years, there is statistical evidence, says Adler, of a "drop in the achievement and the interest of women in things like science and mathematics" — despite the high academic achievements of women (vs. men) prior to this age. Unfortunately, this drop is concurrent with a period when it is critical for the potential engineer to make the decision to study math and science.

Dean of Engineering Dr. G.W. Farnell addressed this problem in the September '80 newsletter to the friends and alumni of the Faculty: "It is not right that women should be deprived of such a range of careers because of uninformed and frequently false information given to them by their peers and by the school system. By the time they reach high school it seems to be too late for msot girls to adopt an open-minded attitude towards engineering as a career." At present, according to the article, women are barred by developed attitudes from following an engineering education.



Daily photo/Julian Betts

"There's no reason based on sex alone why women should not be engineers."

Nevertheless, according to Adler, the number of women in engineering has increased sixteen-fold during the past twenty years. He attributes the rise in numbers to media advertising which has become "more honest in admitting that there is no intellectual difference between men and women in terms of what they can achieve as careers." In addition, stereotypes that might have once alienated women from the field are now less prevalent. "The image of an engineer with a hard hat climbing scaffolding . . . has dissipated over the last ten years. Most people recognize engineering as a nine-to-five job which has difficult challenges and which is professionally and economically rewarding. I think that now, when more women are aware that the key to determining their own lives is financial independence, that a growing number of women are really taking a look at careers in engineering or the sciences."

The increase of the numbers of women in engineering has had its largest impact on the department of chemical engineering, where women comprise 22 per cent of the student body. Adler speculates that this is due to the high number of students recenty transferring from the pure sciences into engineering. Chemistry has traditionally had a relatively large number of women, so that the rise of women in chemical engineering may be a result of women transferring from chemistry into the department.

As to why there seem to be more women in sciences such as chemistry and biology, Adler feels that this is primarily the work of the media. "It has not been uncommon to see women in white gowns working in chemical and biological laboratories. This must have an impact on younger people." There is essentially no difference in the CEGEP requirements to discourage women from pursuing mathematics, physics, or engineering, as opposed to chemistry or biology. The determining factor is that "counselling in schools has not advised more people to go into engineering. . . . We're missing out on a segment of the population which is capable of developing into good engineers. . . . There's no reason based on sex alone, why women should not be engineers."

In support of this last point, Adler notes that the Order of Engineers of Quebec — which "actively controls the professional aspects of engineering in the province" — has had two women presidents out of the past three. At McGill, female undergraduates have served as presidents of almost every engineering departmental soci a

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Women and math don't add up

by Louise Haberl

When was the last time that you solved the Hartree-Foch equation, or integrated around a contour? If you happen to be male, your chances of being familiar with these procedures are better than if you're female. Calculating such equations requires a knowledge of advanced mathematics and women tend not to choose this discipline when deciding on higher studies or a career.

A huge discrepancy exists at the graduate and post-graduate levels between the numbers of males and females who continue their studies in higher mathematics. Of the 46 full-time professors at McGill, only one is female. At the graduate level the ratio is only slightly less incredible: one female to 24 males. Similar ratios exist at other universities in both Canada and the US. Even at the undergraduate level, males outnumber females in pure mathematics courses, which emphasize the theory rather than the applications of the discipline. Females opt instead for applied math courses, such as computer science or statistics.

..poorer spatial ability might account for inferior mathematical performance

Such observations unfortunately lend support to the general belief that women have less interest in (and some would say aptitude for) mathematics, than do men. Women are commonly though to be verbally-oriented, while men are supposed to excel at mathematical tasks.

Is there a basis for these supposed differences between males and females? Is there a biological difference between the brains of the sexes which leads to superior mathematical abilities in males, and superior verbal abilities in females? Or is the descrepancy (assuming one exists) due to environmental and cultural factors which determine our academic preferences? There is evidence for both sides of the argument.

Professor Jai Choksi, chairman of the department of mathematics at McGill, suggests that women do not continue to study mathematics because they may "prefer to play it safe — it's the way they've been brought up."

Choksi says that social motivation may be the major reason there are so few women in higher mathematics: there is pressure for the woman to raise a family, which means that she cannot easily devote herself to mathematics.

Choksi recalls a situation at the University of Illinois where a female mathematics professor was asked why she gave up teaching. The woman replied, "I can do any two of research, teaching and bringing up a child. I chose research and bringing up a child."

Others within the department echo the sentiment that social pressures may be the major factor in deciding whether a woman continues upper-level studies in mathematics. Women may be viewed as worse risks than men as candidates for graduate and post-graduate studies simply because of their biology; if they choose to have a child, this will almost inevitably interrupt their work.

There is also the problem of social acceptance of women in mathematics. Edna Reintwirtz, undergraduate student advisor for math, believes that biology does not affect mathematical abilities in man and women. Rather, women are not socially "favoured" to do well in this field.

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Plumbers' image only skin-deep

by Dianne Prupas

Bestiality and similar activities commonly discussed in the Plumber's Pot, a McGill Engineering Students' publication, only temporarily outrage first year female engineering students, according to a third year veteran of the faculty. It apparently doesn't take long to recognize the innocence behind the very sexist image of a McGill engineer.

Women in the faculty of engineering are not fooled by the sexist front of their male colleagues. They find the men in the faculty to be totally different on a one-to-one basis from the image they collectively generate. The bare chests in the Plumber's Pot are regarded as a tradition rather than a reflection of the personalities that put them there. Male engineers are generally considered to be polite and liberal minded individuals — a far cry from a malechauvinist pig. Consequently women are found in disproportionately large numbers as the presidents and vice-presidents of various engineering societies. They even referee the flagball games.

Meanwhile, members of the Women's Union find grounds for objection.

"The Plumber's Pot is sexist and racist," says Sue Muskovitz of the Union.

"Women in engineering have encountered pressure to conform since day one. They become part of the 'brotherhood', not a 'peoplehood' and are not aware of the cost of this membership." She feels there's no such thing as "perfectly harmless humour."

But the women engineers are not disturbed by these claims. They feel they are respected by their fellow engineers inside both the academic and working milieu. Generally they are content with their decision to become engineers.

WOMEN IN SCIENCE

Comment

Objectivity of science threatened by sexism

by Julian Betts

When you hear the name "Professor Smith", do you think of a man or a woman? Most people would assume that it was a man. And they would probably be right.

Although women are slowly gaining a foothold in institutes of higher learning, men still dominate in many academic areas. Nowhere is this domination more evident than in the sciences and engineering.

Here at McGill, for instance, women account for 61.5 per cent of Arts undergraduates and a mere 41.7 per cent of Science undergrads. In engineering, where traditional stereotypes continue to thrive, male students outnumber women by almost nine to one. The imbalance on McGill's academic staff is even worse.

Administrators respond with some justification that these lopsided ratios cannot change overnight, due to the years of training which scientists require. But society can hardly afford to allow this situation to continue. In the past, sexist attitudes have effectively denied half the world's population the right to participate in science. Sexism has undoubtedly dissuaded many brilliant women from careers in science. Unless public attitudes change, it will dissuade many more.

But the public's stereotyped image of "the typical scientist" constitutes only half of the problem. Sexism within the scientific community itself can filter through into research, warping the objectivity of scientific investigation.

Evidence that men have superior spatial abilities and that women have superior verbal skills is a case in point. Some scientists have contended that this evidence proves that the brains of men and women are different. But with the same line or reasoning, one could link brain abilities to the fact that the proportion of bilingual French-Canadians exceeds the proportion of bilingual English-Canadians. A biased researcher would conclude that the brains of English-Canadians are underdeveloped linguistically. Obviously, such an argument totally neglects social and historical factors involved in the problem.

Similarly, attributing differences between the sexes in mechanical and verbal skills to brain differences neglects the cultural factors affecting human development. As Professor Johnstone points out in the accompanying interview, parents force children into stereotypes at a very early age. They tend to give boys mechanically-oriented toys, while they direct girls toward more artistic, "feminine", activities. Quite naturally, children develop skills in the hobbies which they have practised the most. So until further evidence accumulates,scientists should avoid presenting tenuous hypotheses on sex differences as established facts.

Sociobiology and primatology are two other branches of science prone to subjective distortions on the part of the researcher. Many scientists have tried to find correlations between animal and human behaviour. Although many similarities have indeed been found, relationships between the sexes vary drastically from one species to another. We should therefore be wary of the assumption that we can extrapolate any findings about animal behaviour to ourselves. As primatologist Shirley Strum wrote in Westways in 1977,

"unfortunately many popular writers...have misapplied the data in order to sell books. They've used animal behavior as a justification for what the authors *like* to think about human behaviour...We can't use animal behaviour to justify human foibles, and decide we're destined to behave with violence or force or male dominance because it's an irrepressible part of our "animal nature." These are misleading and dangerous assumptions."

Clearly, scientists must overcome their prejudices when performing such socially relevant experiments. If they insist on delving into such explosive issues — and they will insist — they must work in a scrupulously objective manner, and refrain from drawing unwarranted but "popular" conclusions.

In the instance of sex difference research, then, scientists would do well to take heed of Thomas Jefferson's words:

"Ignorance is preferable to error; and he is less remote from the truth who believes nothing, than he who believes what is wrong."

Women scientists hampered by social role

by Bill Sheffield

Whatever difficulties a woman in science may encounter in university, getting a job is even more difficult.

That's the view of Dr. Rose Johnstone,chairman ofMcGill's Department of Biochemistry. In a recent interview, she recalled being turned down for the position of research director of a pharmaceutical firm in 1963, because "the personnel director just could not see a woman in the position."

Dr. Johnstone believes today's situation to be little different.

Speaking about the scarcity of female professors at McGill, she said, "It's a whole cycle of things. The fact that there are relatively few women in lower positions means that they less visible, and thus less thoughtof for hiring and promotion."

Dr. Johnstone did not fault the University for the situation, but instead pointed to social roles and attitudes in the workplace. Moreover, she stated that in the more liberal university atmosphere, there is "less reluctance to try women out."

Asked why there are so many more women in biology than in the physical sciences, Dr. Johnstone offered a number of explanations. As a younger science, she said, biology offers less resistance to change than the older disciplines.



Daily photo/Julian Betts

Secondly, the greater number of women in biology than in other areas such as engineering, makes it less intimidating for the newcomer. Finally, she pointed out society's role by asking, "Are little girls encouraged to play with model trains?"

Dr. Johnstone is the first woman to hold the position of chairman of the Department of Biochemistry. In the first year of a five-year appointment, she described the support she has received from her male colleagues as "heartwarming," and reiterated that male and female professionals can work together on an equal footing.

Group to suggest wage adjustments

by Kathy Salamon

Only one-third of the female full-time academic staff at McGill has responded to a study concerning the salaries of women in relation to male peers.

According to Joan Marsden, Chairman of the Committee on Salary of Female Academic Staff, only 100 out of a total 300 women qualifying participated in the study. "I think this suggeststhat salary inequality is not too big of a problem at McGill," said Marsden.

The study will not be completed until after Christmas, so results can't be tabulated until then.

"Of the dozens of cases we've looked at," said Marsden, "There are some cases where we see a person falling behind the salary range of his/her peers; but at this point, since the Committee doesn't see any names of studied yet, we don't know if the person out of the salary bracket is a man or a women."

The study, based on research done ten years ago at other Canadian universities, involves comparing the salary of a female staff member to that of two male peers.

"The other universities conducting the study found a small proportion of women who needed a raise in salary," said Marsden. "My expectation for this study is that since we're doing this test ten years later, the proportion will even be smaller because a lot of equalization has taken place."

"We hope to come up with a list of women who need an upward salary adjustment," said Marsden.

"We will recommend only increases and only women."

When the study is completed, the group will present their recommendations to Principal Johnston.

This Science Edition was produced by:

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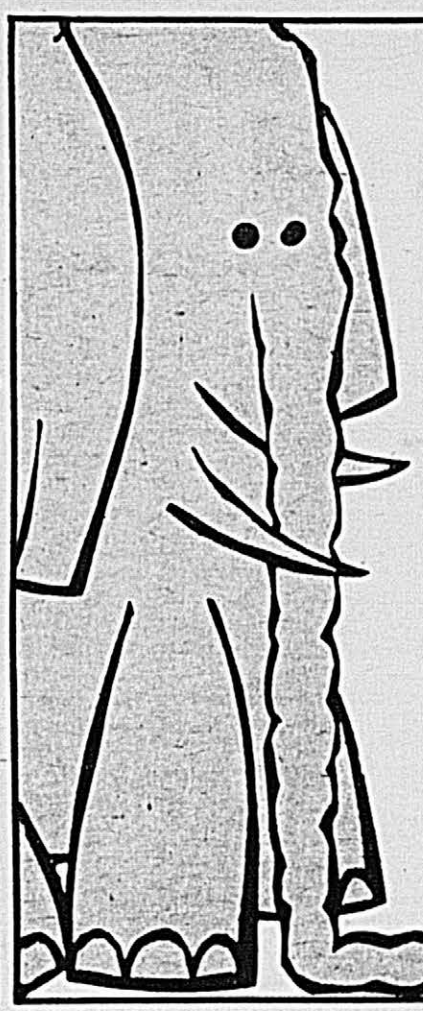
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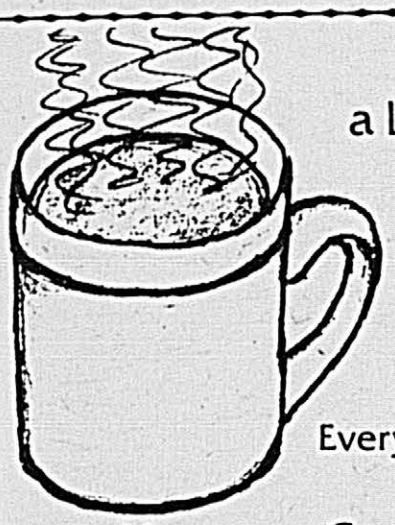
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DAILY SCIENCE ISSUE

Phenols poison West Island's

by Margot Minjon

The story you are about to read is not new. The events took place eight months ago.

It tells how 90,000 people on the West Island of Montreal had an industrial pollutant in their drinking water and didn't know about it.

Although the authorities knew about the problem, nothing appeared in the papers.

I wrote the story when it happened in the spring. *The Gazette* refused to print with the excuse that their own reporters were working on a similar story (which never appeared).

The *News and Chronicle*, a weekly subscription paper serving the West Island didn't print it either.

The disturbing thing is that the drinking water had been polluted before, as mayor David Beck of Pointe Claire readily admitted. And it can happen again tomorrow.

So why would you care if people in another area had something bad in their drinking water eight months ago? Because this story raises some important questions about the safety of drinking water in general. What happened on the West Island is just an example.

Between February 8 and March 22 of this year, the 90,000 people served by the water purification plant in Pointe Claire had intermittent levels of phenol in their drinking water.

Phenol is an organic disinfectant which is widely used in industries. In its chlorinated form, it can be harmful to health.

The Pointe Claire plant uses sand filtration and chlorination to turn water from Lake St. Louis into drinking water. The sand does not filter out the phenol, so that themore harmful chlorophenols could form as soon as the phenol comes into contact with the chlorine.

The plant serves Pointe Claire, Dollard des Ormeaux west of St. John's Road, Kirkland, Beaconsfield and Baie d'Urfé.

On March 17, Concordia University chemist Robert Patterson found that water taken from the tap of a clothing store in Pointe Claire contained over 1,100 times more phenol, pure and chlorinated, than recommended in the Canadian guidelines for drinking water. If measured by the American standard, there was 2,200 times too much phenol in the water.

Ken Taylor, a chemist at John Abbot College and the Quebec president of the Canadian Consumer's Association, said that phenol in the drinking water could give one a constricted painful throat and irritated sinuses since it dries out the mucous membrane.

Antoinette Lis, 23, lives in Dollard des Ormeaux and works in Pointe Claire.

"I had to stop drinking the water in Pointe Claire," she said. "Even when you had only one cup of coffee your whole throat became painful. And the water didn't smell right."

It is very difficult to boil phenol from water: at least half the amount of water must be boiled away.

"The water in Pointe Claire was terrible," said Diane Horan, who lives in Hudson but works in Pointe Claire.

"I got a scratchy throat from it, and after awhile I had to keep clearing my throat. You tasted it more with tea that with coffee."

Wendy Spalding, 27, who at the time worked for an insurance company in Pointe Claire, said she had to stop drinking water from the fountain at work.

"At times it really tasted funny, and then it would give a rough sensation in the throat. And did it ever stink."

Dr. Leo Morris, an allergist with a private practice in Pointe Claire, says he sees a lot of people with sore throats. Although the symptoms may be caused by a number of things, he doesn't rule out phenol as one of the factors:

"We know that high levels of phenol damage mucous membrane, so it is not inconceivable that it simply irritates the membranes at lower levels.

The Gazette refused to print the story. .. by the American standard there was 2,200 times too much phenol in the water of Pointe Claire.

"Therefore, people who suffer from sore throats for no apparent reason should drink bottled water, especially when it seems that the level of phenol in the drinking water is high again."

Dr. Morris says that in spite of his suspicions about phenol, he has never seen a study about what it exactly does to your health.

It is known that people in industry who come into too much contact with phenol suffer damage to the brain, liver and kidneys. However, they have to be exposed to very high amounts of it, up to 500 grams per kilo of boidy weight, to suffer such sumptoms. Drinking pure phenol causes burns.

In July, 1974, phenol seeped into the drinking water in a rural area in southern Wisconsin. People who ingested between 10 and 240 milligrans per person a day suffered from diarrhea, a burning mouth, mouth sores and headaches.

Said Perry Anderson, a biologist at Concordia University who studies the effects different chemical have on fish:

"We simply don't know what the effects are of chronic ingestion of phenols in humans. It all depends on the total level of phenol, and on how much water you drink. But the hazard is there, and you just can't sit around and wait to see what it will end up doing to the health of the people on the West Island."

Phenol in the drinking water causes a foul smell and taste, in itself a deterrent to drinking it.

The medicine-like taste is caused by chlorophenols, which are either manufactured by industry as cheap antiseptics and fungicides, or are produced when pure penols come into contact with chlorine in the water purification plant.

The chlorophenols are much more toxic than pure phenol.

Dr. George Becking, a toxicologist with the federal Environmental Health Directorate:

"Your body can handle pure phenol fairly well. It's the chlorophenols that are a worry to health."

However, very little if any systematic study has been done until now.

Not all households in the area served by the Pointe Claire plant may have been equally affected. Phenols often do not show the same amounts all through the piping system.

Péter Fowler, the Ontario Environmental Ministry's superintendent of water supply for the Peel region, explained how that also happened in Mississauga a year a half ago, when there was a phenol problem there:

"The occurrence of phenol was very erratic. It would be found in high levels in the drinking water of one house, and then none woould be found in the water of the house right next door."

He suggested that the level of phenol depends on the sort of piping, and on how often the water is used.

Canadian federal guidelines say that there should be no more than 0.002 milligrams of phenol in a litre of drinking water. Quebec has no such guideline.

The tests done by Patterson show that on March 17, there was a level of 2.2 milligrams of phenol per litre of water drawn from the tap of a clothing store in Pointe Claire village.

On March 24, he found a level of 0.006 milligrams in water from a house near the water purification plant.

Similar tests done on water in Montreal showed no phenol.

Tests done by the Quebec Environment Ministry on water on the West Island showed occasional peaks of phenol between February 13 and March 26, but the amount never exceed 0.008 milligrams per litre.

Marcel Dupont, the water treatment superintendent of the plant in Pointe Claire, vehemently denied that there could be as much as 2.2 milligrams phenol in West Island drinking water:

"Everybody would complain if there was that much phenol in the water. With only 0.010 milligrams of phenol, the smell is so bad that people won't drink the water."

It is interesting to note here that the water purification plant in Pointe Claire does not test for phenol. Every time there was a problem between February 8 and March 28, Marcel Dupont would find out because the workmen would tell him that the water smelled and tasted like phenol again.

"If you don't taste it, why would you want to test?" he asked.

Mayor David Beck: "We follow government regulations."

Pierre Brisebois, head of the drinking water section for southern Quebec of the Quebec Environment Ministry, did not dispute Patterson's finding of 2.2 milligrams.

"We have never found more than 0.20 miligrams of phenol in drinking water in this part of the province, but then who knows. We have no monitoring system for phenol. We just check from time to time, or when there are complaints.

"In fact, a reading of 2.2 milligrams per litre may mask a problem that could be from 50 to 90 per cent worse. Phenol is just the visible part of pollution."

Dr. A. Benedek of McMaster University, who is an internationally renowned expert on drinking water, agreed with this view.

Phenol is an organic compound. When unchlorinated organic compounds enter a water purification plant using sand filtration and chlorination, like in Pointe Claire, they can become chlorinated. There is much concern over organochlorides in drinking water because they have long been suspected of causing cancer, especially of the liver. The difference between chlorophenols and other organochlorides is that the latter don't smell and are thus more difficult to detect.

Industrially-made organochlorides include DDT, PCBs and Agent Orange, which are known to be harmful. Less is known about the effects on health of organic compounds which become chlorinated during the water purification process.

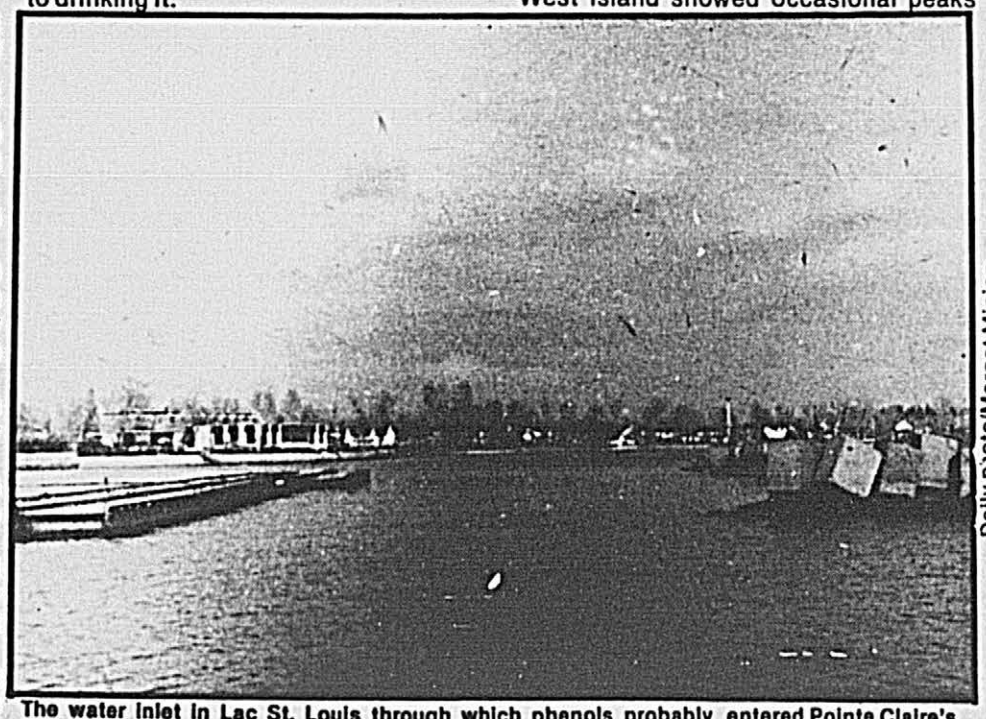
According to the books, superchlorination (a high amount of chlorine) is one of the methods of rendering phenol harmless.

This method was used in the Pointe Claire plant on February 19, although Dupont said that the maximum amount of chlorine was not used because it is so hard to get rid of.

Chieh Wuh, an environmental engineer with the Environment Protection Agency in Washington, warns against superchlorination as a means of neutralizing phenol because of the danger of creating organochlorides.

Because of the poor quality of the water in Lake St. Louis, which is used to make the drinking water, the plant normally adds chlorine as soon as the water enters the plant. This is called prechlorination.

Benedek said that no matter what



Daily photo/Margot Minjon

The water inlet in Lac St. Louis through which phenols probably entered Pointe Claire's water system.

DAILY SCIENCE ISSUE

water

method is used to remove the phenols, prechlorination should be avoided because it can create chlorophenols.

Dupont said that during most of the seven weeks the phenol problem occurred in Pointe Claire, the plant therefore did not use prechlorination.

It is a no-win situation. Brisebois agreed that this was a wise decision, but said that it is almost impossible not to prechlorinate because of all the other contaminants in the raw water entering water purification plants in Quebec.

In March, loose activated carbon was dumped into the untreated water entering the Pointe Claire plant, in the hope that it would absorb the phenol.

According to Dr. Ron Pierce, environmental secretary of the National Research Council, dumping loose activated carbon is standard practice if the plant has no permanent installation to deal with organic pollutants but he says that it is a pure stopgap measure.

The activated carbon is only dumped when there is a phenol smell in the water. Nothing is done about other possible organics which do not smell, and the quantities of which are unknown because neither the plants nor the provincial government test for them.

The proper method for dealing with organic pollutants is to replace the sannd beds with activated carbon filters. The conversion would cost between $20,000 and $30,000, but one bag of activated carbon costs 75 cents and, according to one official who is familiar with the Pointe Claire plant, at least 500 bags would be needed a day. If this is true, it would amount to an extra cost of $136,875 a year, and water taxes would go up.

There are two other possibilities to remove phenols, and organics in general from drinking water: ozonation and treatment with chlorine dioxide.

A water treatment plant using ozone would cost about $1 million, and to convert a chlorination plant to onne using sand filtration and chlorine dioxide would cost about $300,000.

Chieh Wuh warns that both methods can create potentially harmful by-products if the oxidation is incomplete, although not much is known yet about the brecise effects of such by-products.

Brisebois said that if municipalities want to change their water purification plant, the provincial government will pay up to 75 per cent of the cost if the municipalities already charge high water taxes. In any event, water taxes would go up to $300 a year. At the moment, Pointe Claire residents pay only $60 a year in water taxes.

The municipalities also have to supply the trained personnel, the maintenance and the energy to run a new plant.

Mayor Beck of Pointe Claire:

"The present facilities in Pointe Claire are quite adequate for our purposes. At the moment, there is no need to look into alternative methods.

"Besides, it is not the task of the municipalities to look into the matters, that is the provincial government's job.

"We follow government regulations," he repeated. "If anything is needed, the provincial government should take care of it.

"There is no need to worry about the quality of the drinking water. The problem will be cleared up once the interceptor has been built."

He said this in reference to the $1.2 billion project to clean up Montreal's waterways. It basically consists of a large pipe around the island which collects all the sewage and dumps it further down the St. Lawrence River, after primary treatment.

The project has been largely completed on the north side of the island, and the whole system is supposed to be operational by 1985.

Where did the phenol in the West Island drinking water come from, and why did the problem go away after March 28?

Dupont ventured a guess that the breaking of the ice around that date had something to do with it, although he conceded that three or four years ago, the problem occurred in the fall. At that time, the phenol in the water supply, which persisted for three days, had been dumped by a garage.

Brisebois said he is fairly sure that the phenol does not come from the Ottawa River, which flows into Lake St. Louis. The occasional problems in Rivière des Mille Iles, he said, are related to industry in Ste. Thérèse.

Brisebois:

"It does not come from the St. Lawrence River either, because then we would have phenol problems in Montreal, and that has never happened.

"I think that the phenol comes from the West Island, or even from the industries in Pointe Claire itself. The water intake of the (Pointe Claire) plant is upstream from the two municipal sewer outlets, but under certain conditions there could easily be a reversed current in the lake. We had the same problems in Ste. Thérèse five years ago."

There are 202 industries in Pointe CLaire, of which 195 use the city's sewage system.

Phenols are used in the manufacture of metal products, glues and plastics. They are used aslubricants, disinfectants and as a wood preservative. Chemical companies may produce, store or use phenols; some funeral homes use them as well.

Of the 195 industries which use the Pointe Claire sewage system, at least 27 fall in the above-mentioned category. It proved impossible to get information about their phenol use from the companies themselves.

According to Jean-Yves Saucier, head of the South Shore section of the liquid and solid waste disposal department of the Quebec Environmental Ministry, big industries are required to report the nature and the quantities of chemicals in their effluent to the Ministry once every three months. Smaller do not have to report at all.

Saucier: "The industries which are required to report don't always do so, and they don't always report everything either, you can rest assured of that."

Even so, it would be interesting to see if any big industry in the area reported discharging phenols earlier this year. Under section 118d of the Quebec Environment Quality Act, all such information must be available to the public.

Brisebois, who works for the Environment Ministry himself:

"There definitely was a communication with the industrial department of this Ministry during that time (in the spring). Many people who work in that department come from industry themselves, and the industries report directly to them. The information was thus not available, not even to us. It has long been the feeling here that industries might leave the province if there is too much harassment. We are reorganizing the Ministry now, and this problem should be solved very soon."

Repeated calls to the industrial department of the new Ministry brought no further clarity in the matter.

Legal action against polluters in Quebec is hindered by the fact that Québec has not regulations for the levels of contaminants in the drinking water.

Brisebois said that Québec has been working on regulations for eight years. They are now in their 21st version.

"To pass a bylaw to enforce the Canadian federal guidlines would have been easy," he said. "But we haven't."

In the absence of regulations, the main article of the Quebec Environment Quality Act states that legal action against polluters may be taken if the contaminant is 'likely to affect the life, health, safety, welfare, or comfort of human beings.'

To prove this in court is almost impossible.

And Maitre Jean Piette, director of legal services of the Environmental Ministry, said that since there are no regulations, citizens cannot sue their municipalities for providing contaminated drinking water either.

Although it is forbidden to discharge pollutants in water courses, there is nothing in the law that prevents someone from distributing polluted water.

Piette said that last year, the provincial government took almost 200 polluting industries to court. The vast majority of them was convicted and received a fine of no more than $15,000, although the maximum fine is $100,000 a day.

He said that most companies actually clean up before they are taken to court.

Ken Taylor has another story. He cites the example of a firm in Beauharnois which has been fined more than 100 times for dumping lead and mercury in the St. Lawrence River.

Briseboix said that in companies with Ontario, Québec is 20 years behind in the treatment of sewage, but that the Ministry is currently making an inventory of all pollutants found in the province.

The suspect cancer list contains about 1,000 substances, the vast majority of which are organic. Most of these organics cannot be easily detected in drinking water. All of them can be removed with activated carbon.

The provincial government does not test for organochlorides, and is only aware of them when they are easily identifiable because of their bad smell or taste.

However, Chieh Wuh of the Environmental Protection Agency in Washington warns that water with phenol needs a thorough analysis because of the high likelihood of other organics in water polluted with phenol.

Brisebois agrees, and says that all these compounds should be monitored.

"If we don't find anything dangerous, that's fine," he says. "But we have to know first. And if we don't begin today, we'll never get rid of the problem."

Women and math *do* add up..

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Mathematics administrative assistant Ms. H. Leblanc supports this viewpoint, adding that:

"Females must exhibit their intelligence in other ways. It is dangerous for them to show it in mathematics."

How then do the arguments in favor of environmental and cultural influences hold in the face of biological findings about the brains of males and females?

It has been widely documented that women have poorer spatial aptitudes but better verbal aptitudes than men. A hypothesis that has arisen from this is that a woman's poorer spatial ability might account for inferior mathematical performance.

Some studies have supported this possibility, while an equal number of others have found that no real difference in spatial ability exists between the sexes. It is arguable whether good spatial ability is even necessary for an understanding of complex mathematical concepts.

Dr. Tom Schultz, a McGill psychology professor studying cognitive development, says that probably both environmental and biological factors are involved in differences between the sexes in mathematical abilities.

"It's hard to say," says Schultz.

"There's a tendency for math ability to increase in males during adolescence. This is consistent with the biological changes that occur at adolescence," says Schultz.

He points out, though, that there are studies which have looked at changes in female spatial abilities over the past 15 years:

"They (the studies) show a fairly sizeable improvement in women's mechanical and spatial abilities over the past 15 years. Maybe this is the result of a change in sex roles."

Psychology professor Dr. George Ferguson, who teaches courses in statistics, recognizes that environmental factors "play a part in the scenario" of sex differences and mathematical abilities, but states:

"There are recognizable individual differences between males and females. Males show greater spatial ability, females better verbal abilities. It's a possible explanation."

He points out that he makes use of spatial concepts when attempting to solve a mathematical problem. Interestingly, he says, the evidence now suggests that the most gifted mathematicians do not use spatial concepts, but instead use other strategies to arrive at an answer.

• • •

The biological studies on the human brain strongly suggest a sex difference in spatial ability. Mathematicians themselves and social convention point to cultural explanations for women's apparently inferior mathematical ability. Neither set of observations alone will provide an answer.

It will be interesting to see if, a generation from now, changing sex roles have had any effect on the status of women in science.

Engineers...

suite de la page 41

club, and two awards for highest academic achievement in the faculty have gone to women in the past five years. "These have not been token women," says Adler. "Tokenism has completely disappeared as a factor in engineering. A token woman as president of the Order of Engineers of Quebec just would not have worked, and I think that the same is true here at McGill."

Probably the last area to show an increase in the numbers of women is among the faculty's staff members. "First you've got have women undergraduates, and then women who've done graduate studies, and then women who've gotten their PhDs and who've acquired a reputation — before they're in the running for a position." It is a slow process, but Adler suggests that the presence of women on the faculty would go a long way towards increasing the number of women entering engineering as undergraduates.

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Military spending cuts into economy

by Cindy Sinclair

Governments always claim they spend our hard-earned tax dollars to improve the economy, but increasing the defence budget may actually be an impediment to economic growth.

Statistics show some correlation between high defence expenditures and slow economic growth. From 1960 to 1977, the United States spent 7.8% of its GNP on defense and experienced an annual economic growth of 3.4%. Japan and Canada spent 0.9% and 2.8% of their GNP on defence with an annual growth of 8.8 and 5.1%, respectively. The relationship is not absolute, and many other factors are involved, but a definite trend is present.

The U.S. plans to spend $153.7 billion on defence in 1981, an increase of 3%, while the Soviet finance minister announced October 21 that the U.S.S.R. is decreasing its military budget by $76 million to only $26 billion. The validity of the latter figure is questionable, as R. Jolly, of the Univ. of Sussex, found that between 1960 and 1975 the U.S. spent only 21% more on national defence than the USSR. The present slate of Soviet forces also suggests much larger expenditures.

Perhaps the Soviet government has released these questionable figures in an effort to demonstrate a concern for its people's welfare. The U.S.S.R. now faces a grain shortage of 54 million tons, and the lowest goal for economic growth since World War II. Some people may see Soviet economic woes as an indication of the lack of Soviet threat.

As for the West, K. Gill of Britain has stated, "In Britain and throughout the capitalist world, profit is king and the military-industrial complex is thriving and living on the fat of the land." Although the American military industrial complex is huge, its profit figures do not entirely support Gill's contention.

The largest corporations in the U.S. do not get their largest profits from military contracts. Furthermore, many of the 100 major defence contractors did not appear on lists of the top 1,000 industrial corporations.

Data on profits from defence and nondefence sales indicate that the government, as the sole purchaser of weapons, tends to drive a hard bargain. Between 1962 and 1967, the profit on investment was 40 to 74% higher for corporations not involved in weapons production. Within corporations that did have defence contracts, their defence business was 25 to 60% less profitable than their public business.

Nevertheless, the aerospace industry has boomed due to military sales. Lockheed made 88% of its sales in weaponry in 1977, and in 1971, the top 100 defence corporations had an average of 72% of sales in defence contracts. So why do they stay in business with comparatively low profits? Part of it may be that the equipment produced is specialized in technology and in production methods, so that little competition exists for contracts. The interdependence between the industry and the military has no doubt helped ensure the viability of weapons production.

Although the defence industry's future contracts may be assured, their completion is not. In 1971, the U.S. government cancelled 81 military contracts, amounting to $11.8 billion, which points to an inefficiency in government spending. This often occurs as a result of errors in the company's estimates, or rising costs due to inflation such that the government can no longer afford the product.

The fast pace of defence technology and the slow rate or production of the larger pieces of equipment also accounts for much waste. While on the line, many changes and additions are demanded by the military due to new technological advances, which can cost quite a bit of money.

This money put into terminated projects s .wice that put into energy in 1979, two-thirds of that put into pollution. Granted the money was not totally wasted in view of the technological advances it financed, but it may have been better used to prolong a life or improve an economy than to kill a nation. Thus, as R. Art stated, "not more dollars for defense, but more defense for dollars."



'The only serious drawback I can see about bringing this weapon into production is that it might bring civilization, as we know it, to an end.'

Recycling old news

by Richard Goldman

Though the city of Montréal has no large scale recycling plans, more and more Montréalers are saving their wastepaper and bottles for community recycling groups which have been springing up across the island.

There are now at least four or five non-profit groups trekking over the same routes as the city garbage trucks in their respective districts, to collect refuse that can still be useful.

In Outremont, just across the mountain from the student ghetto, Vieilles Nouvelles (Old News) operates as perhaps the largest such group in the city.

"Full-time volunteer" André Fauteux says the groups object is "to preserve energy, recycle, sensitize people about these issues, and influence other groups to act ecologically".

Volunteers make the rounds every Monday in the west part of the town, and every Tuesday in the east to make curbside pick-ups of recyclable materials from households.

According to André Fauteux, Vieilles Nouvelles accepts paper of all kinds, metal wastes, bottles, plastic bags and cardboard boxes — as long as they have been separated from the rest of the household's garbage. On the first Saturday of every month, volunteers operate five to ten drop-off depots, usually a garage donated by a resident for the day. Working on a federal government grant in 1979, Vieilles Nouvelles visited about 3000 households a week. It is now officially a non-profit corporation.

A strong demand for waste — particularly paper — keeps several other recycling groups active in Montreal communities. Ecosense of N.D.G. and One Earth of Westmount and Beaconsfield work along the same lines as their Outremont counterpart.

"There is no question that there is a market for almost any garbage that can be recycled," says Bruce Walker of STOP.

At the heart of the burgeoning demand for waste paper is a new product — cellulose insulation material, touted as being both better and more ecologically sound than traditional fiberglass insulation.

Fibrex Inc. of Pointe Claire buys much of the paper collected by the community groups to make fireproofed cellulose insulation. Though it has faced hard times championing the upstart insulation material, the firm claims that inch for inch it is warmer than fiberglass insulation, despite its lower cost. It can easily be blown into walls of even old houses, thus, according to STOP, "indirectly reducing air pollution by reducing the energy needed to heat and cool old homes". Heating oil is the principal source of sulphur dioxide in the downtown area.

Unfortunately, the city of Montreal is making no attempt to harness the full potential of recycling. Unlike many major North American cities — Toronto included — no municipal recycling plans exists, and public institutions are left to their own haphazard initiatives.

McGill University is a case in point. According to sources in Physical Plant, the university now sells cardboard boxes from the bookstore, computer printout sheets and occasionally wastepaper from the McGill Printing shop to be recycled. If paper waste were segregated from other waste in the classroom and the hallways, perhaps by providing separate garbage cans, McGill could sell considerably more without much effort.

This same disregard for ecology on the part of the city means the several thousand McGill students living around the area have no recycling depot nearby. Students unwilling to transport their garbage across the city must silently surrender it to the sanitation service. If anyone is interested in volunteering a garage or lane as a recycling depot in the ghetto, they can contact Vieilles at 279-2901.

Space: the last frontier

by Carleen Carroll

The 1980s will be an age of applications where scientists can apply knowledge of space to problems on earth, said former Apollo II astronaut and vice-president of VOUGHT Corporation Michael Collins at a recent Faculty of Law symposium.

The symposium, entitled "Space Activities and Implications: Where From and Where To at the Threshold of the '80s," had as its object the development of an appropriate framework on space activities and the determination of the benefits of the space program.

"It is the policy of the United States that activities in space should be devoted to peaceful purposes for the benefit of mankind," said Neil Hosenball, General Counsel of NASA.

In keeping with this policy, said Hosenball, NASA has sponsored development launch programs, such as Skylab, Landsat, Seasat and a number of commercial, military and scientific satellites. Since January 1980 there have been over 2,000 launches—1200 Russian and 800 American.

Although early space missions were geared to putting man on the moon, the present program is directed towards adaptation to living in space.

"Space exploration is breaking man's dependence on the earth's environment. Some day man will be able to work and live in space, stated Hosenball.

That this will eventually happen was proven by the Soyuz 37 launch, which was in space twice as long as it takes to make a trip to Mars.

Long term duration in space is becoming more frequent and, according to Collins, "the American program needs to obtain a similar goal."

NASA's program is presently centered on launching the space shuttle on time. The shuttle scheduled to begin operation in March of 1981.

Personnel exchanges, training programs, concern for launching services and reflight guarantees are all part of NASA's continuing program.

NASA is also involved with launching Canadian satellites.

"The U.S. lending launch service has been highly commendable and has helped to improve the quality and quantity of our satellite services," said the Canadian delegate.

The largest commercial use of satellites has been for communications. Hosenball used as an example the Tiros series of weather satellites, which "have done everything from accurate weather reporting to predicting typhoons and hurricanes."

Another series of satellites discussed at the symposium was the Landsat series. Landsat has been primarily used for geological purposes, location and in aiding NASA in reentering the commercial satellite program.

Hosenball pointed out that despite the success of the Landsat series, "motivation is needed for people working in space and that a goal like another Apollo will keep the U.S. program inspired and American prestige in space high."

The symposium emphasized that space should not be monopolized by the U.S. and U.S.S.R. and that an international space division should be attempted. The panel also stated that protection is necessary for developing countries not immediately involved in space activities.

The absence of Dr. V.S. Vereschetin of the U.S.S.R. removed the possibility of any discussion between the U.S. and Russian speakers about their space programs and space utilization for the benefit of mankind.

McGill: Do good things come in small packages?

by Steven Yudin

"The efforts of the Planning Commission will be directed towards strengthening the relationship of planning and budgeting . . . Achieving reductions in spending while maintaining (scholastic) quality requires painful and difficult decisions."

McGill University, to paraphrase John Donne, is not an island unto itself — it is a piece of the continent. Ever since the Parti Québécois swept into power in 1976 the power-that-be in the administration have shovelled little more than innuendo into the great moat which separates the unviersity from the stark reality of this dynamic province.

What changes has the university apparatus proposed in order to adapt to the post-Quiet Revolution period of Quebec's history? Has there been an attempt to produce more than superficial changes in order to keep McGill more in tune with the winds of change (which the established order percieves as threatening rather than enlightening and opportune)? Or have the rulers of this durable anglophone bastion castellated their institution while purporting to renovate it with the paint of pretense and *ponts* of plastics?

The latter panacea has, not surprisingly, been seized upon by the administration as the cure to a disease which only exists in the doctor's mind. Instead of seizing the day by destroying barriers and assimilating into the society which could improve its quality and stature, McGill's Planning Commission has decided that radical change should be avoided because it is by its very nature adverse to stability; since change is perceived as necessary, however, the obvious solution is to *make the university smaller.*

A major outgrowth of that philosophy is the McGill Planning Commission's March 1980 Smaller University Report, in which the planners gently propose a 15 per cent cut in spending by 1986. The report states:

"It will become necessary to reduce the number of staff positions . . . in as efficient yet as humane a manner as possible in order to preserve morale. Some Deans felt that contingency planning is also required in view of the current socio-political climate. . . . Great care will have to be taken so that their (Arts and Science faculties) academic activities do not suffer unduly and that they maintain their vitality as an essential part of the university."

A major recommendation in the report advised Deans to *"state their priorities (that) could be met within a specified budget."*

Vice-principal (Planning) Stansbury, whose function is to plan for the medium and long-term future, stresses that since enrollment will inevitably decrease, the Planning Commission intentionally began from a pessimistic premise.

Since the obvious solution is to make the university smaller, planners propose a 15% cut in spending by 1986

"We decided to write a report in fairly negative sounding terms to make sure people would notice it. A lot of people in Senate said we shouldn't take this view but the commission's underlined intention is that if we plan to get smaller we can remain strong," said Stansbury.

One dissenting voice in senate is Students' Society Vice-president (University Affairs) Terje Anderson, who reports that Senate has already turned down many recommendations of the plan.

"The report is basically being rewritten; what it amounted to were self-fulfilling prophecies; they prepare steps to make the university smaller and smaller — and those steps would make it smaller whether it has to be or not," said Anderson.

The first objective criticism one may make of the report is the reliability of the statistics which it utilizes. Projections on enrollment in 1986 reveals an expected decline from the present 17,000 students to 14,000; hence the 'need' for a 15% cut in the academic budget.

Our underlying intention is that if we plan to get smaller we can remain strong

- Dr. E. Stansbury

Despite a slight and unanticipated rise in enrollment during the last five years, Stansbury insists there will be a substantial decrease from now until 1986, due to the post-'76 exodus of anglophone families.

Enrollment in major faculties such as Arts and Science are predicted to decline by one third while Education is forecast to fall by 40 per cent. Others, such as Management, Medicine and Engineering are expected to remain fairly stable. Thus, no increase in terms of numbers is projected for any major faculty in the university.

Two contradications arise from the report's basic assumptions, and the first is spelled out in the report itself.

The Commission notes that "changes in the distribution of students cannot be predicted with any confidence," yet it goes on with its gloomy calculations.

Stansbury notes that the university's post World War II policy included preventing enrollment from exceeding 8,000.

"Planning is so imprecise, you must look into it every year; it has to receive feedback and readjust. It is necessary to get them (planners) to reevaluate and make more specific recommendations, which is fairly hard in a collegial form of government," he said.

The second contradiction involves the debate of the mode of cutbacks, assuming they are necessary. The report states:

"Guidelines for the use of resources should be consistent with the aim to preserve areas of ecellence. This would require a statement of priorities. None of the Deans, however, could suggest how this might be done."

One must presumably achieve a fair level of intelligence to attain the position of Dean; and intelligent people know a contradiction when they see one. No wonder achieving these budgetary reductions involves "painful and difficult decision."

"The decision making is made without talking to the people who are mostly affected by it," said Anderson. "Faculty, staff and the students were not consulted for the report."

Stansbury, however, begs to differ.

"These decisions were made as close to the department level as possible. No planning commission can know all the details about each department, however," he said.

"We acknowledge that it is hard to get a faculty to plan to get smaller. We recognize that some departments have fixed costs. But we can review the quality of programs and keep the strong ones. The allocation of funds to departments are largely determined by an enrollment-driven model.

"The decrease in enrollment should not be seen as a liability since there is no necessary equation between size and strength. The strength of the university depends on having adequate set of strong fields of scholarship," he said.

Since 85 per cent of the university's funds come from the provincial government, McGill will suffer from perennial cuts in the Department of Education budget, though Stanisbury believes it "affects all universities in Quebec equally."

"Nearly all budget cuts are made by not finding replacements for retirees," said Stansbury.

This trend toward stagnation prevents what the report calls the "stimulation provided by younger colleagues" which would avert "continuing faculty members (from) facing the prospect of growing old together."

It is difficult to prophesy annual sizes of department budgets since the most costly — the sciences — fluctuate tremendously. Recent discoveries in biochemistry, for example, have transformed that department from a minor one into a valued giant.

Since the McGill Français demonstration a decade ago, there has been a substantial increase in the desire of individuals for turning McGill into a bilingual institution. According to the administration, however, that would only complicate present budgetary and facilitary problems. *"In 1978,"* states the report, *"McGill reaffirmed that it is to Quebec's advantage that McGill should continue to be an English-language institution."*

"We don't think we should go in that direction because there are no great examples of a bilingual university. It isn't making better use of resources. Those which have tried have either broken into two or have had to duplicate its facilities," said Stansbury.

"Many French Quebecers attending McGill chose it as a second choice; four per cent of French students in the province go to McGill and I don't see that statistic changing much.

"We want to do every thing we can to encourage them (francophones) to come, but French universities now have the capacity to cope with the total," he said.

Stansbury explained that since McGill Français, the Université du Québec à Montréal was established and it took in those who had no francophone university to attend. Since libraries and staff were lacking, McGillpresumably couldn't alleviate the problem much anywhat.

VP Anderson, however, doesn't buy that. He would prefer to see McGill make the profound leap into the Québécois future by fully adapting to the surrounding environment — and that means becomeing bilingual."

"If McGill continues to view itself as the leader of the (anglophone) ghetto, then French Quebecers will view McGill as their second choice," said Anderson.

"McGill continues to conceive the idea of itself as being an ivory tower. It has offered the same education to the same (class of) people for twenty years. They've made some attempts to change, but not nearly enough," he said.

Anderson pointed out that Concordia has reached beyond the confines of the university while McGill has constantly failed to create "meaningful links" to the community.

Citing the need for improved daycare facilities for parents who attend school, Andersonn decried the lack of willingness on the part of McGill to adjust, insted of running away from reality, which it appears to be manifesting in the Smaller University Report. Such an attitude may lead to a gernal decline in McGill's stature in the country.

"I don't think McGill is going to decrease in influence relative to other universities," said Stansbury.

"Its influence on the community is very indirect except when there's a large increase in the potential student body. The university doesn't have a high priority in political terms; the most important aspect is the advancement of knowledge and we will easily maintain our stature in our strong areas," he said.

Senate, however, appears worried about the apparently hidden intent in the report which would implicitly do away with tenure. Considering that proper appointments aren't always made, it may be a good thing; however, assuming that the institution is interested in giving the best quality education, one must not throw away theconcept of tenure, but apply it better than it has been in certain departments.

One program wich Anderson would like to see adopted is a cooperative education programme. This would involve departments setting up career opportunities, such as internships. Thus, a psychology major could psend a term in a mental institution, a political science major could be guaranteed some experience in the mayor's office, a science major could help an environmental agency, and so on. Northeastern University in the US has such a program in effect while Waterloo in Canada applies it in part.

Such a programme would vastly improve students' job market standing. As the price of education increases, one would expect to be able to leave the institution with a better than average chance of getting an interesting and well-paying job in the preferred field. It appears, however, that the university is not in the process of improving the current depressing employment situation.

The decision making is made without talking to people mostly affected by it

- Terje Anderson

McGill's stated intention to decrease the size of the institution would not appear to be the solution to satisfying the needs of today's society. The procurement of knowledge is a more evident ambition among individuals today than any time in history because of the accelerated increase in the ways to learn, the diversity of the subjects, and the economic ability which enables Western society to spend much of its time in the proverbial armchair.

Stansbury acknowledges that parts of the Smaller University Report "will be superceded by extrernal forces," yet insists nevertheless that "some kind of plan is necessary."

Unfortunately the individuals who must form the "plan" are cut off from the general student body as well as the external forces around them. If they have no intention of consulting those who must bear the burden of a smaller university and what it implies, perhaps the students should advise them on what is best for the students' own education. A pragmatic attempt to adjust to future obstacles, which may or may not exist, does not have to sound like a bell tolling for the demise of the quality of education.

Should such regressive proposals be implemented, students need not ask for whom the bells tolls.



COMMUNITY McGILL

would like to thank all those who volunteered their services during the past semester. We look forward to seeing you again next year.

Best Wishes for the Holiday Season !



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AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Executive Director and Members,
The Students' Society of McGill University.

We have examined the balance sheet of The Students' Society of McGill University as at May 31, 1980 and the statements of revenue and expenditure and surplus for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Society as at May 31, 1980 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Montreal, Quebec
August 7, 1980

Touche Ross & Co.
Chartered Accountants

THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY
STATEMENT OF STUDENTS' ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 1980

	1980	1979
Net expenditure (revenue)		
Activities Night	$ 1,027	$ 1,129
Amateur Radio Club	2,656	3,110
Arab Student Association	816	151
Armenian Club	349	250
African Students' Association	476	—
Blood Donor Clinic	1,565	1,732
Camera Club	246	380
Campus Legal Aid	10,203	9,202
Caribbean Society	418	613
Chinese Students' Association	1,251	449
Community McGill	728	407
Debating Union Society (Schedule 9)	10,668	8,089
Entertainment Committee	4,710	6,000
External Affairs	6,466	—
Film Society (Schedule 8)	9,512	6,311
Gay McGill	(398)	339
Greenpeace	426	(8)
Hellenic Club	(166)	81
I.S.A.	2,661	2,929
Italian Club	232	(72)
Latin American Students' Association	113	(289)
Malaysian Students' Association	410	174
McGill Annual (Schedule 8)	2,628	(1,605)
McGill Daily (Schedule 7)	50,629	56,351
Players' Club (Schedule 8)	5,292	5,595
Polish Students' Association	358	-
Radio McGill (Schedule 9)	9,165	9,199
Savoy Society	52	647
Second Hand Book Sale	(12)	518
Student Handbook	866	(221)
Student Society Liaison Project	1,412	1,096
South Asia Students' Association	185	2
Student Security	13,366	2,016
Tamil Cultural Society	136	-
Ukrainian Student Society	118	-
Vietnamese Student Society	342	-
Welcome Week	1,213	-
Winter Carnival	834	254
Women's Union	4,375	4,224
Miscellaneous Clubs	2,350	1,122
	$147,678	$119,975

THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 1980

	1980	1979
Revenue		
Students' fees	$410,489	$395,453
Interest on investment reserve fund	27,124	23,904
Other income	6,477	95
	444,090	419,452
Expenditure (other income)		
Students' Activities, net (Schedule 1)	147,678	119,975
McGill Students' University Centre (Schedule 2)	172,879	160,363
University Centre Cafeteria (Schedule 3)	11,760	1,294
Typesetting (Schedule 4)	16,573	28,600
Gertrude's Pub & Pizzeria (Schedule 5)	(73,442)	(78,637)
Office and Administration (Schedule 6)	191,607	163,513
General (Schedule 6)	33,405	17,077
Sadie's Tabagie and Information Booth (Schedule 10)	(1,094)	3,407
Vending Operations (Schedule 11)	28,974	-
Items applicable prior years	1,030	2,597
Write-off of student loans	-	7,700
	529,370	425,889
Excess of expenditure over revenue	$ 85,280	$ 6,437

THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MAY 31, 1980

	1980	1979
ASSETS		
Cash	$ 21,167	$ 14,785
Accounts receivable	46,911	41,979
Funds on deposit with McGill University		
Investment reserve fund	107,611	107,611
Short-term investments	133,400	136,248
Inventories	161,801	31,088
Prepaid expenses	10,333	164
	481,223	331,875
Equipment	306,790	143,622
	$788,013	$475,497
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable		
McGill University	$591,135	$249,858
Other	25,090	34,597
Commitments on outstanding projects	-	5,983
Current portion of loan payable	56,856	10,000
	673,081	300,438
Loan payable (Note 2)	48,000	22,847
	721,081	323,285
SOCIETY'S EQUITY		
Surplus	66,932	152,212
	$788,013	$475,497

Letters

They don't purge people like that in Albania

To the Daily:

I am writing this letter with a sense of outrage. I have been handed a leaflet (enclosed herewith) issued by Mrs. V. Anvari, Administrative Assistant in the Biochemistry Department informing the readers of her dismissal from McGill. The leaflet reproduces the dismissal notice from Hugh Mitchell, Assistant Director, Staff Relations. The dismissal, dated Oct. 31, 1980 is to be effective immediately.

I very much doubt the legality of this notice. I do not know what are the dismissal procedures for non-academic staff, but I very much doubt whether they can be arbitrarily fired without rights of appeal. Mr. Mitchell claims to be dismissing Mrs. Anvari for a cause. The "cause", as described in his letter, looks interesting.

"During the course of the past several months your behaviour and actions have been malicious towards the Department of Biochemistry, the Faculty of Medicine and the University as a whole. Your attitude has been publicly insolent towards, and contemptuous of management and its authority. Furthermore, your public statements and your correspondence with several University administrators have been consistently and grossly abusive and defiant towards the University and its management.

Mr. Mitchell fails to mention a single reprehensible action on Mrs. Anvari's part and merely condemns her general behaviour and attitude. An unfounded arbitrary judgment which could be applied to anyone. Moreover Mrs. Anvari is being punished not so much for something she may have *done* but for things she had *said* or *written*! She has been fired for exercising her right of free speech! No doubt Mr. Mitchell will tell us that he believes in free speech "up to a reasonable limit". Pres. Brezhnev also believes in free speech up to what he considers a "reasonable" limit. I say: Free speech can have no limit, or there is no free speech.

The "public statements" referred to in Mr. Mitchell's letter presumably apply to i.a. Mrs. Anvari's letter in the *McGill Daily* of Oct. 8 in which she complains of constant and systematic persecution at the hands of the administrators of the Biochemistry Department. If her allegations are not true I have not yet seen a denial or refutation af any of the points she is making by the Department. So maybe she is being fired precisely because her accusations are true? Perhaps this is the "irreparable damage" she has caused within the Department? So she is made an example of for all of us: We are harassed by our bosses (Biochemistry Department is not the only place at McGill where it happens), we complain, our complaint is ignored, we complain publicly, we are fired. To put it crudely: Shut up, or else...The name for it is intimidation.

Mrs. Anvari may have, as Mr. Mitchell suggests, used impolite language in some of her letters to University administrators, although I am not aware of it. (Those letters of hers which she had made public and which I have seen were all courteously, if strongly worded.) If so, it is deplorable, but hardly a ground for dismissal. And what about the other side? I would suggest, although I can hardly expect Mr. Mitchell or any of the authoritarian administrators of McGill to agree with me, that rudeness on the part of a supervisor towards an employee is much more reprehensible than rudeness on the part of an employee towards a supervisor. The rudeness of an employee towards a supervisor (or towards anyone else) is an expression of bad manners. The rudeness of a supervisor towards an employee is an expression of bad manners plus tyranny.

The dismissal of Mrs. Anvari concerns all of us members of "McGill community". Our right of free speech is being attacked. Today it is Mrs. Anvari, tomorrow it may be anyone of us. Our security and self-interest dictates that we should all rally to our colleague's support. (Whether we like her views on Albania, Ian Smith or even McGill is irrelevant.) What can we do? As I have said above I do not know what are the dismissal procedures for non-academic staff. Mr. Mitchell says nothing in his letter, but there must be some channels of appeal. Also Mrs. Anvari may sue McGill for unjust dismissal, with good chances of winning I am sure. But if the worst comes to the worst there is one thing we can do: Hopefully it will not be necessary, but if other means fail, here is an unquestionably just cause for all of us, professors, librarians, non-academic staff, students and maintenance workers to go on a strike until our colleague is reinstated. The recent shipyard workers' strike in Gdansk, Poland has been triggered off by the dismissal of a woman crane operator. Ours is the same struggle.

Jan W. Weryho
Islamic Studies Library







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Average per cigarette—Regular: *Tar* 14 mg Nic. 0.9 mg.

Letters

Open letter to McGill community

To the Daily:

It is with deepest indignation that I am informing you of the McGill administration's decision to fire me, without notice, during the course of arbitration hearings, to protest my unjust demotion and job abolition as a result of my support for the demands of the striking maintenance employees last year. (See leter of dismissal attached.)

This hostile and contemptible act is not only almost without precedent during the course of a legal proceeding to defend one's livelihood, but clearly shows that it is the administration which has shown its "malicious" intent and not the victim of these attacks.

Actions speak louder than fine words. While in words the administration grants us the right to grieve unjust actions of the employer concerning disciplinary measures and working conditions, but as the facts show, it can arbitrarily deprive us of this right and hang the victim before the court has even rendered its decision! This kind of "justice" and "fair play" deserves to be condemned by every honest member of the faculty, staff and students on the campus.

The "collegial spirit" which the administration so dearly enshrines is rotten to the core. As the facts clearly show, as long as you keep your mouth shut and tow the line you can keep your job, get promotions, tenure, etc., but at whose expense? When the honest and democratic professors, students and employees speak out to oppose any injustices, discrimination in hiring, promotions, tenure, grades, etc., they are branded as "troublemakers" who threaten the "fine reputation" of the university. This "fine reputation" is founded on safeguarding the rights of a few to conspire against, intrigue, blackmail and bribe the majority of us into submitting to their dictates or fear losing our jobs or our education. Far from being able to express our views openly without fear of recrimination, many are obliged to keep silent, permitting the administration to carry out these injustices on a broader scale without any opposition, while a few collaboarate with the perpetrators of these injustices in order to enhance their own careers at the expense of the majority of the academic and non-academic staff and students.

Anyone who dares to speak the truth openly as I have done and criticized in a principled way the right of the administration to do and say as it pleases and thus trampling underfoot our democratic rights, is branded as "abusive" and "malicious." As the last nine months have shown very clearly in my case is that the administration has no qualms about harassing or abusing me for defending myself against their false accusations of "incompetence," "insubordination" and "disrupting the office staff." Indeed there are no holds barred when it comes to the administration using every means to belittle and discredit those who fight for their rights and to ruin their careers when they refuse to submit to their brutal dictates.

"The very liberal standards of the University milieu" have permitted the administration to subject me to base insults, to deny me minutes of meetings with the administration and refusal to provide documentary evidence for my defence, to bribe support for their unjust actions from my fellow employees by offering promotions, new offices and reduced work loads, to threaten others who support my right to defend myself and express my views with losing their jobs, and even to invade my privacy by opening, searching and concealing my mail! For fighting to keep my job and those of others; for opposing the attacks of the administration on our livelihood and working conditions be they declassifications of secretarial-technical staff, compulsory annual job evaluations to weed out "troublemakers" and bring them into line; for opposing the administration's strike-breaking measures which included an injunction against picketing in the maintenance strike and the use of "volunteers" to do the work of those on a legal strike; for expressing my views and organizing support for socialist Albania and for the working and oppressed people of all lands for their freedom and independence; for opposing the use of our educational institutions as forums for the promotion of racism and fascism as was the case with the proposed visit of the racist butcher of the Zimbabwean people, Ian Smith, the administration has shown that progressive and democratic people have no right to work at McGill. On the other hand their offer of the university facilities to criminals like Ian Smith speaks loads about their "liberal standards" which guarantee freedom to speak for the anti-democratic, anti-worker and racist elements and no right to speak or organize for the democratic and progressive forces who represent the majority on this campus.

Members of the faculty staff and students, I call upon all those who are opposed to all forms of discrimination, be it on the basis of national origin, sex, race or religion, democratic and progressive views, to unite in action against the perpetrators of these injustices be they in the university administration or anywhere else. Concretely this means: 1) opposing the intrigues, conspiracies and attacks organized by the administration against the workers, students and faculty; 2) defending our right to express democratic and progressive views without fear of losing or jobs or deprived of our education, and 3) relying on our own strength and resources to solve matters of concern to us.

I and others who have fought and indeed are fighting consistently with courage and determination to defend the democratic rights of the workers, immigrants, native, Métis and Inuit people, and in opposition to the attacks against the workers, youth, women, native people, immigrants and the progressive and democratic forces, merit your support.

I call upon you to vigorously denounce the McGill administration's unjust firing of me and others from the university as well as its persecution of progressive and democratic forces on the campus. An injury to one is an injury to all.

I also call upon you to demand my reinstatement in my former position with full compensation.

I encourage each and every member of the faculty, staff and students to speak out and unite in action against all forms of discrimination.

Mrs. V. Anvari
Administrative Assistant
Biochemistry Dept.

Letter of dismissal from McGill University, dated October 31, 1980.

Dear Mrs. Anvari,

On June 20, 1980, you were suspended for five days for improper execution of your duties, unwillingness to take instructions and disruption of office staff. On August 28, 1980, you received a disciplinary letter concerning insubordination.

During the course of the past several months your behaviour and actions have been malicious towards the Department of Biochemistry, the Faculty of Medicine and the University as a whole. Your attitude has been publicly insolent towards, and contemptuous of management and its authority. Furthermore, your public statements and your correspondence with several University administrators have been consistently and grossly abusive and defiant towards the University and its management. Certain of your documents are attached. Even by the very liberal standards of the University milieu, we have no choice but to consider your actions as inconsistent with your status as an employee of the University.

Your behaviour within the department has rendered irreparable damage to relationships with your fellow employees and the management of the department.

Consequently, your employment with the University will be terminated for cause effective Friday, October 31st, 1980.

Hugh Mitchell
Assistant Director
Staff Relations

Gym fan hits the shit

To the Daily:

I arrived at McGill last year and as I enjoy exercise, make quite a lot of use of the Currie Gym. What a disorganized mess that place is! I have tried complaining to the staff there but with no result and now turn to the power of the press.

1. The gym is *filthy*. I don't just mean litter but real filth. The men's urinal near the pool smells like a cesspool, the showers have crud all over the walls, even the pool has "ring around the collar."

2. The level of maintenance is terrible. Several of the showers leak all the time and many of the others do not have either taps or shower heads.

3. It looks as though nobody cares how things look. Even in mid-November there are still signs saying "Lockers must be cleared by August 15." Which year? And the scale in the men's locker room has been out of order since the summer. There are no proper hair dryers — at least for men.

4. The Currie Gym schedules never seem to be put up until well into the week they refer to and even then are very difficult to understand. I enjoy swimming and have great difficulty finding out when the pool is available. I now phone the General Office where the usually helpful girls seem to have the same difficulty. The schedule for the rink is very clear, why not use the same form.

I know we are short of money and a new gym may never be provided but why not look after what we have properly? If the dummies in charge of the present gym are still around when the government does give money for a better one, I hope they won't be allowed to have anything to do with it.

For God's sake give the gym back to the users and make the best use of it. Before I graduate too, please.

Philip Smith

Un Appelo per Aiuto

To the McGill Daily:

Cari connazionali italiani,

"una nuova trageda ha colpita la nostra italia. Quest'italia che vive le tensione di una situazione interna non certo serena, é stata una volta di più colpita nel suo intimo; l'intimo della sua gente quella più umile, perche l'umilità e la fede sono ancore delle gente del nostro sud. Umile perchè costretta da lunghe dimenticanze, fedele perchè della sua terra e delle sue case s'é fatta ragione delle sue vicere stesse. Anchi per questi aspetti il dolore e piu straziante."

Il dolore anchi si é sofferto tra noi non so avicina all'angoscia, sufferenze e le giornate di lutto che viverannò nel avinire. Come Avellinese, voglio espreme i mei più profondi sensi di fraterña solidarietá a tutti i connazionali che hanno congiunti, familiari, e amici in quelle contrade colpite dal terremoto.

Anchi si il terremoto non ha avuto pietà io mi appelo alla communità italiana di McGill di alutare i nostri fratelli della Campagnia e la Basilicata, respondereti con molta generosità,

Maria Trasente

I am appealing to the generosity of the McGill community toward a show of solidarity to respond to the cries for help among the people of the earthquake ridden zones of southern Italy. All donations will be greatly appreciated — please forward to:
S.O.S. Italia
505 Jean Talon Est.
Mtl., Que.

To the Daily:

I write to clarify the rather selective reporting in the article "Health Services need first aid" (The Daily, Nov. 27, 1980). What was quoted lacks both its proper context and precision.

The session at the Women's Union bad no guest speaker; its objective was to provide a forum for the informal exchange of ideas. I accepted the invitation to be present because I felt — and still do feel — that it was a good opportunity for student input in an area which rightly concerns all students, namely, their own health care. It is a pitty, therefore, that the article reflects so inadequately the positive aspects of the occasion. Already rumor and the recounting of perceived bad experiences have damaged the image of the Health Service. Unfortunately, my remarks taken out of context may well be seen as another attack. I wish to make quite clear that this was not my intention.

In this connection may I also disclaim the unidentified quotation questioning the adequacy of the Health Service in dealing with students from out of town. While I think we have a particular obligation to those unfamiliar with what Montreal offers in the way of health care, that provided at McGill is of good quality for *all* whether Montreal residents, other Canadian or foreign students.

Clearly in an issue where opinions are divided dialogue is important. Only if dissatisfaction is expressed in a properly documented form as opposed to repeated gossip, can the appropriate steps for improvement be taken; similarly, new ideas or preferred arrangements, whether suggested by those who administer the system or those who use it, should be heard, even if such suggestions cannot, in the final analysis, be implemented. Genuinely constructive dialogue and/or criticism shows a real desire to have the best service possible. Such a desire is surely shared by the McGill Health Service, myself and those students who attended the meeting.

Kay Sibbald
Associate Dean
of Students

Daily Sports

Hoop Redmen drop two at Naismith, lose final at Western

by Michael Roche

The Redmen basketball team made two trips to Ontario over the past two weeks annd came away with only one victory. At the Naismith Tournament, perhaps the most prestigious tournament inCanada, the Redmen faced the two local schools.

In the first encounter McGill faced the Wilfrid Laurier Golden Hawks of OUAA. Although the Redment trailed by only six points at the half, the WLU duo of Bob Fitzgerald and Leon Arendse fired in 21 points apiece from the backcourt to pace the Golden Hawks. The final score was 72-57 and saw the McGill team go to the consolation bracket while the Laurier squad would face Acadia on the championship side. Leading the Redmen were Willie Hinz with 16 and Gord Brabant with 10.

McGill faced the host school Waterloo Warriors who could not be accused of pairing themselves with the weaker teams. The Warriors had faced Acadia the night before, and one has to wonder why Don McRae did not pair his team with a less powerful one.

The Redmen-Warrior encounter go off to a quick start with the Redmen and the host team exchanging quick buckets. After an entertaining half, the Redmen found themselves on the upper side of a 39-35 score. Any ideas thta the Redmen had of knocking off the Warriors were dashed in the second half as an enthusiastic Waterloo crowd spurred the home team to a 67-61 victory.

Leading the Redmen were Rick Rusk, who had 24 points and eight rebounds, and Gord Brabant who notched 17 points. A statistic of note is that the Redmen shot only 32% from the floor. Pacing the Warriors were Dave Burns with 18 and Phil Jarrett with 15.

While the Acadia Axemen were reaching the finals on one side of the draw, the other side had its surprises as well. The biggest upset to date this year in Canadian college ball occurred in the opening game of the tournament when the Bishop's Gaiters upended the Saint Mary's University Huskies. SMU coach Gary Heald attributed the loss to "basketball-lag" since his team had been on the road for eleven days.

Gaiter Trevor Bennet was fabulous against the Huskies and he will be a force to contend with in the regular season. In the other opening round game the number five Guelph Gryphons edged the number ten Winnipeg Wesmen and the next night disposed of Bishop's for the right to meet Acadia.

The final was a grudge match of sorts since Guelph coach and athletic director Gib Chapman handled the same duties at Acadia a few years back. The Acadia backcourt of Larry Hamptonn and Don Ehler dribbled rings around the overrated Guelph backcourt of Tom Heslip and Mike Sesto, while Acadia's big men opened up a lead that Guelph was never able to close.

On the consolation side of the tournament, Winnipeg knocked off St. Mary's which continued to have problems.

In the consolation final, Waterloo knocked off the Winnipeg crew mainly due to the Herculean effort of Dave Burns who threw in 29 points before fouling out.

This past weekend the Redmen again set sail towards Ontario in search of better luck. In the opening round of the Western Invitational, the Redmen faced the Carleton Ravens against whom they had split two earlier encounters. Whereas the first two encounters were fairly close affairs, this one turned out to be no contest. By the ten minute mark of the second half the Redmen had opened up a 21 point lead and from that point coasted home to an 11 point win.

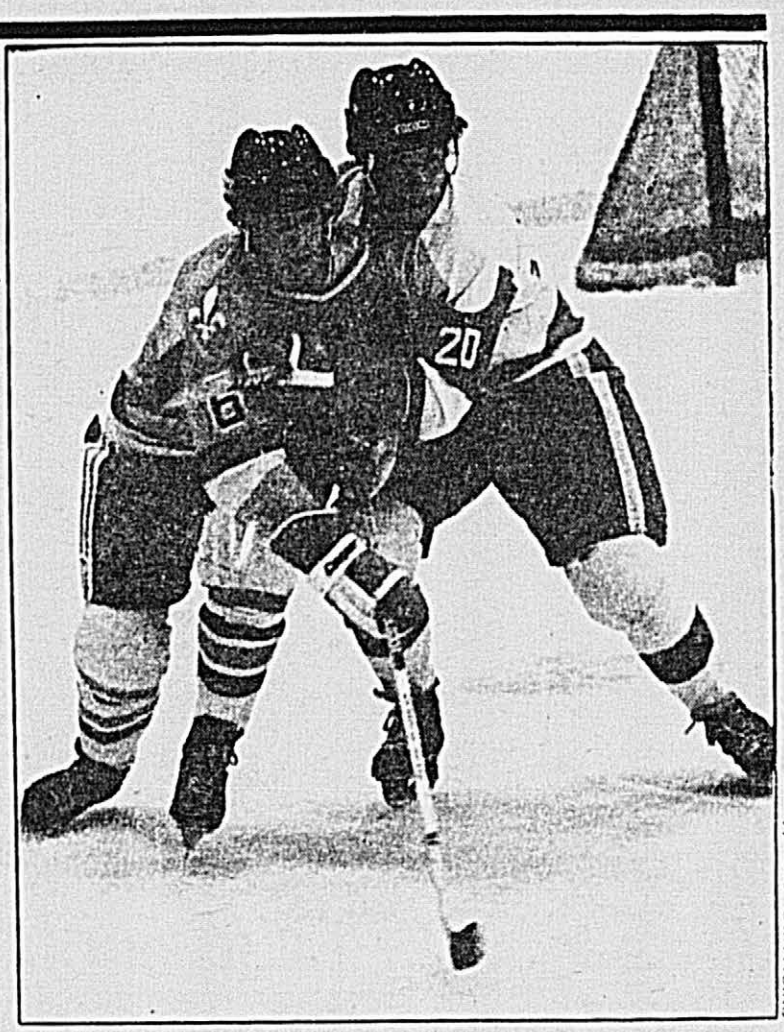
Pacing the Redmen were Rick Rusk with 22 points and 15 rebounds, Willie Hinz with 16 points and 11 reebounds, while Mike Homsy was perfect from the floor and had nine points. Mark Adilman played a fine game as he collected seven points and swept nine balls off the glass.

Leading the way for the Ravens was Redmen nemesis Rick Powers with 25 and rookie Billy Holmes with 17.

In the other opening night game the Western Mustangs powered their way to a twenty point victory over the Toronto Blues.

In the championship final the host Mustangs edged the Redmen 64-61 in a physical encounter. Again, as in the loss to Waterloo, poor shooting led

continued on page 53



Dailyphoto / Carl Heine

Unfortunately, the Daily couldn't get any Redmen pictures from Saturday's phantom game against the UQAC Inuks. Read the eerie details below and for more on the pucksters, see page 57.

Pucksters play mystery game

by Elise Goldberg

I know it's hard, but just try pretending that you're one of the McGill Redmen hockey players. It's Saturday, November 29 and tonight's game is at 7:00 against Chicoutimi. The team hasn't been too lucky so far but after tying Chicoutimi last week, you're psyched to beat them tonight.

But imagine your surprise when you arrive at the arena at 6:00 only to find out, from one of the McConnell Stadium maintenance men, that CHicoutimi as well as the referees had shown up for a game they thought was at 1:30 in the afternoon. Hell, you weren't even awake at 1:30 this afternoon. What's the story here?

Yes, it does sound like a case for some heavy investigation by the Daily reporter. Why would all of the McGill schedules read 7 pm but UQAC's and the referees' read 1:30? But the big question is: Does this mean the Redmen forfeit the game, a game they could have won? A game promoted by the Athletics Department as 'Guaranteed Win Night'?

A quick call to Bob Dubeau, Director of Athletics, answered those questions easily enough.

"We don't know yet," was his reply.

What happened according to Dubeau, goes as follows:

On February 4 1980, when the QUAA schedule first came out, Dubeau wrote a letter to UQAC asking if it could change the time of the game from 1:30 to 7:30. No written reply was received by McGill, however. It was assumed that the change had taken place. All Redmen schedules were printed with the assumption that the change was made. It was not made.

As it stands now, McGill is trying to see if Chicoutimi is willing to replay the game when it is in Montreal again. Also, the QUAA will have a committee meet to decide what the outcome of this should be. Even though it may not sound as important to you as who shot J.R., the question still remains: Who won last Saturday's hockey game?

Swimmers host meet this weekend

This coming Friday and Saturday are the dates for the McGill Invitational Swim meet at the Currie Pool. Universities from the northeastern United States and Ontario will be competing.

The McGill squad has been gearing for this meet all semester and hopes to turn in some fine performances before Christmas training camp.

Head coach Harry Zarins expects a fast meet this weekend. "Our club has been extremely hard in practice," Zarins said, "so we will be ready. In addition, St. Lawrence University, last year's NCAA Division III champs, will be here, so we can expect some fine races."

Action gets underway at 7:00 pm Friday and continues through Saturday. Take an hour break from studying this weekend — after all, the price is right (free admission).

QUAA Hockey Standings

	GP	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Concordia	8	8	0	0	60	17	16
Ottawa	9	6	3	0	54	43	12
Laval	7	5	2	0	45	30	10
UQTR	7	3	4	0	33	33	6
UQAC	8	2	5	1	33	44	5
Bishop's	9	2	7	0	25	55	4
McGill Redmen	8	1	6	1	30	56	3

Saturday, Dec. 6
Ottawa at McGill, 19h00
December 19-21
Redmen Christmas Tournament

Scoring Leaders (Nov. 24)

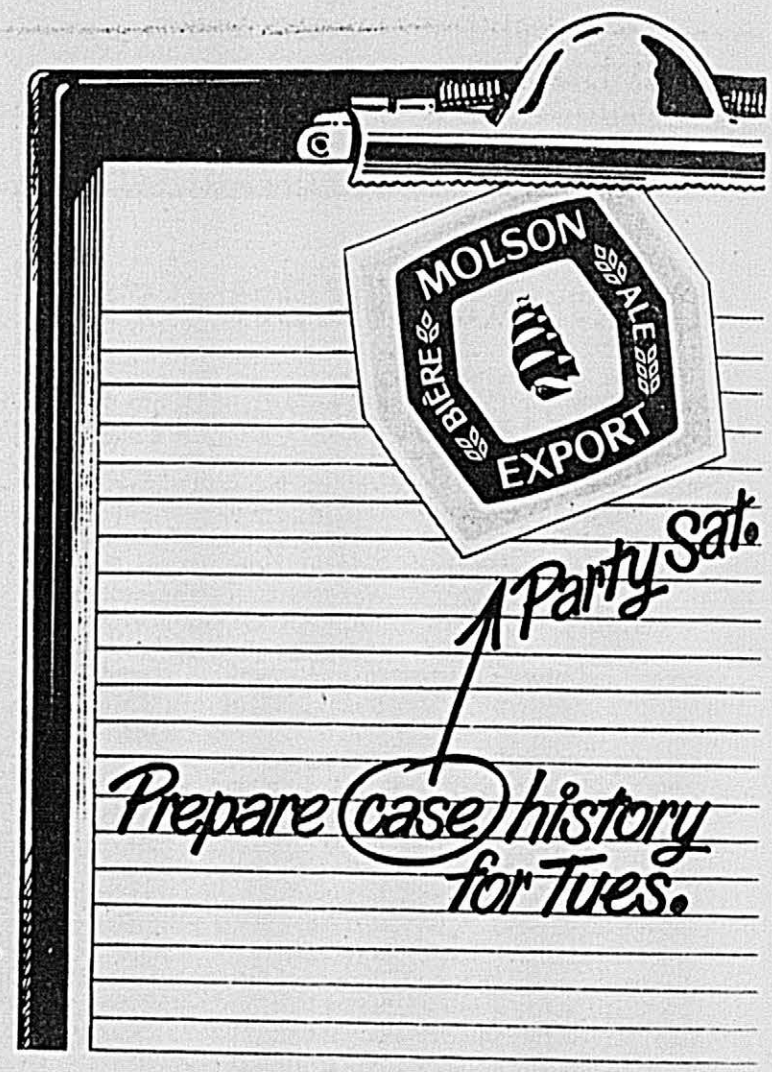
1. Hedges, Ott	10	14	24
2. Bellerose, UQTR	7	14	21
3. Feasby, Con	6	12	18
4. Elliot, Con	5	10	15
5. Perusse, Laval	3	12	15
6. Parent, Laval	8	6	14
7. Davis, Ott	6	8	14
8. Piano, Con	6	7	13
9. Mancuse, Con	4	9	13
10. Gord Tani, McGill	8	4	12

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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

Courses now available in the second term:

110-480B STUDIES IN THE HSTORY OF THE FILM
Direct Cinema: The History & Practice of Ethnographic Film

(Course description available now in English Dept., Arts 155)

T.B.A. CONTEMPORARY WOMEN'S FICTION
Further details will be available soon in the English Dept. Arts 155

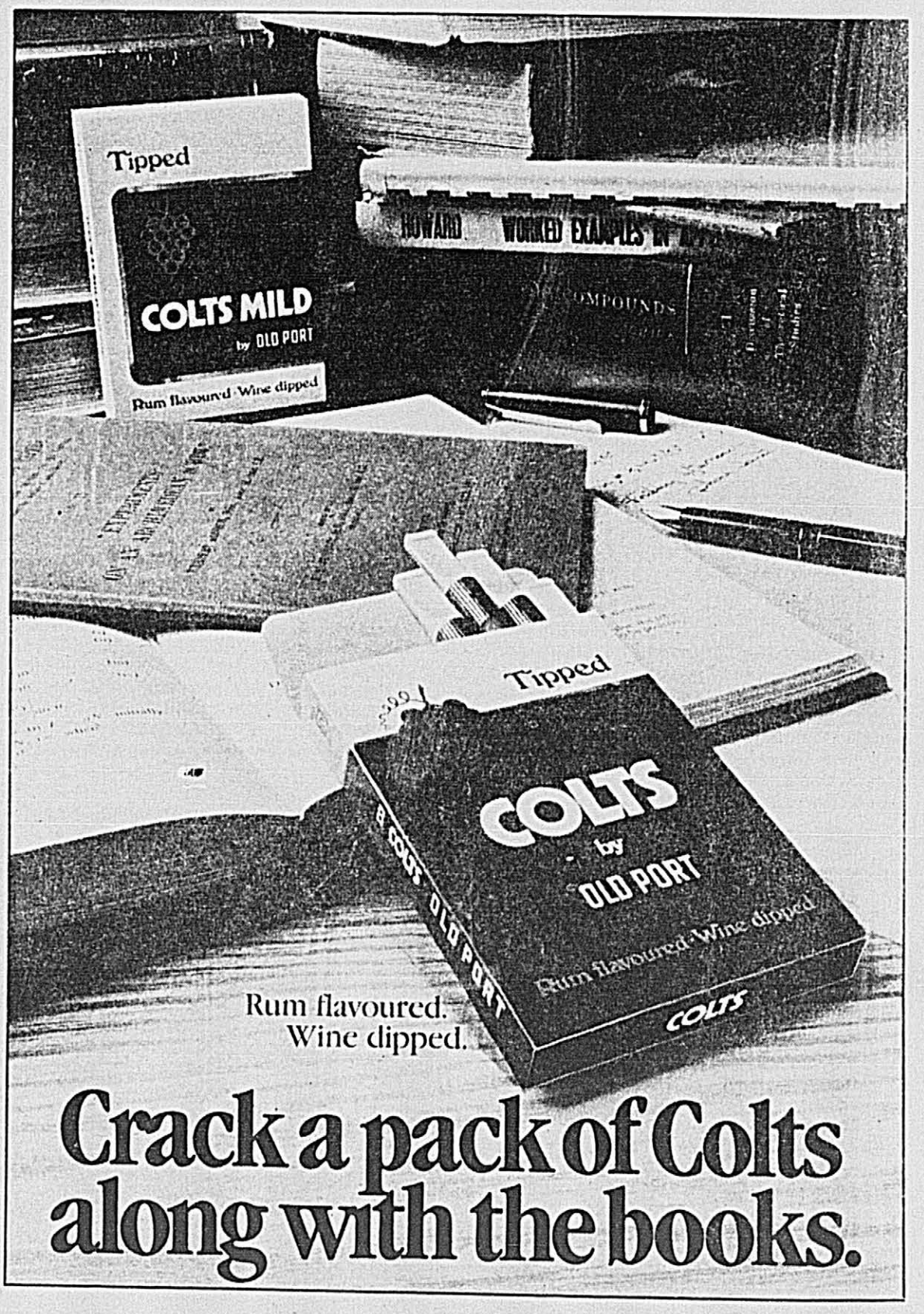
110-323B 20th CENTURY AMERICAN POETRY
with Prof. Wees

was incorrectly listed in the 1980-81 Timetable. Is available this year. Check the English Dept. Handbook for time and course description.

110-481B STUDIES IN THE HISTORY OF THE FILM II
Canadian Feature Film

with Prof. McPherson

There will be a course description available in the English Dept., Arts 155. Students who are interested should come and pick up a copy.



SportsBio

Brigitte and Isabelle Marchand

by The Phantom Runner

Women's Lib has never been an issue in the home of present Martlet hockey players Brigitte and Isabelle Marchand. For Christams 1975, all four Marchand girls were treated to gifts of hockey gloves, knee pads, sticks, pucks and helmets. Treated is the word because they couldn't have been more delighted.

Each winter, ever since they were little, their father had made a rink complete with boards, behind the Marchand house. The girls, Pauline, Brigitte, Isabelle and Natalie would join in with some relatives and neighbourhood kids for a spirited and old-fashioned game of shinny on ice.

Their father would also take them skiing, tobogganning, and he taught them how to play tennis, golf, baseball, and how to swim. Brigitte remarks, "For us it was perfectly natural to play all these sports."

And so it was also natural that once in high school (all four girls attended Marymount), Brigitte took advantage of her first opportunity to play organized hockey and joined the school team. A little ten-year-old would show up from time to time, standing on her tip-toes to peer in over the boards at the action. It was a ten-year-old by the name of Isabelle Marchand. Soon little Isabelle, who was so short at the time that even when she stood up her head was still below the level of the crossbar of the net, was tending goal for her sister's high school team.

You can't help but commiserate with Isabelle when she tells of how as a young girl she dreamed of becoming a professional hockey player, all the while knowing that there weren't any such opportunities for women and also feeling perplexed and frustrated at the lack of such opportunities.

The girls thrived not only on playing the game but on watching it as well. Isabelle says, "We were crazy. We lived hockey. We dreamed hockey. It was just hockey. We couldn't miss a game. Hockey was all that mattered."

In May 1971, Brigitte was so overjoyed as the last seconds ticked down on the Canadians clinching victory over the Black Hawks in the Stanely Cup finals, that she jumped up in glee and smashed her hand into a light bulb. Good-bye light bulb. Hello red liquidy stuff.

All four women either have gone, are going or will be going to McGill. Pauline, 23, is a graduate in mechanical engineering. Brigitte, the first line centre for the Martlets, and arguably the best player on the club, is 21 and a third year student in neurobiology with an eye to becoming an optomestrist. Isabelle is 19 and one of the two starting goalies for the Martlets. She is a first year student in English drama. Natalie, 18, is a student at Marianopolis and will be attending McGill in the near future.

The girls are well-travelled, having been born in New Brunswick, and their father's job (he's a civil engineer), has taken them twice to Africa (once to the Congo and once to Guinea).

On her own, Isabelle travelled to Kenya and Tanzania. It just isn't true that she went there in a vain attempt to find some goalie pads and a net. Also, in her high school each participant in a student exchange program whereby they spent two weeks in Finland and travelled to Russia.

In their spare time both women enjoy reading. Jane Austen is a favourite. Isabelle is involved additionally in photography.

As you can see, the Marchand dynasty is alive and well and McGill and the hockey Martlets in particular can consider themselves truly fortunate for that.

Daily Sports Fall Roster

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Track team excels in indoor meet

This past weekend the McGill track and field team made its debut in QUAA competition at the Université de Laval. This was the first intercollegiate track meet in recent history.

The McGill contingent was small but its performance was excellent. For some members of the team it was their first meet and for others this was their first meet representing McGill.

McGill entered only six people in a total of nine events; yet the McGill team came away with three first place finishes, two seconds and two thirds.

Michelle Setton in the high jump and Réné Belanger in shot put had first place awards, Allan Tissenbaum (50m.) and Lian Peyton (1000m.) finished second and Peyton (600m.) and Paul Belanger (shot put) came in third.

This was the first in a series of four interuniversity meets, culminating in the CIAU championships in Regina. The remaining meets take place in the winter semester.

The members of the McGill track team are derived from the McGill track club. The club is an organization open to all students and it trains three times a week. For all future meets, those who are interested in joining the team or club for training and competition should get in touch with Allan Tissenbaum (489-2650) or Lian Peyton (286-1227) or Butch Staples (392)4737). They can give you all the information you need.



to the Redmen's demise. On this occasion the Redmen hit the mark only 38% of the time. Besides that, the Redmen played a fine game and committed only 13 turnovers.

Pacing the Redmen were Gord Brabant with 20, Willie Hinz with 14, while Mark Adilman had his second strong game in a row with 10 points and 9 rebounds.

Pacing the Mustangs was former John Abbott College star Jim Davidson with 22 points and 9 rebounds, while Wade Walker had 14 and Ross Hurd tossed in 13.

Named to the all tourney team were Gord Brabant and Willie Hinz of the Redmen, while Jim Davidson of Western made it as well. This weekend the Redmen travel across town to play in the Concordia Invitational. The Redmen face York in the first round while Concordia faces the Peter "Doc" Ryan-led Dalhousie Tigers.

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Dailyphoto / Carl Heine

Committees fiddle while facilities crumble

by Larry Ostola

"The committee unanimously deplored the present deterioriation of athletics facilities which seemed to result from the lack of any coherent maintenance plan, and recommended that a survey of the condition of the facilities and the costs of resoration and proper maintenance be undertaken. As McGill's facilities now in no way compare with those at any other Quebec university, it was also recommended that steps be taken to obtain a capital grant for the renovation and expansion of our athletic facilities."

This excerpt from the report of the Committee on the Study of Athletics at McGill, established by the senate on November 10, 1976, clearly illustrates a problem which has been and continues to be a growing concern for all members of the McGill community: the steady deterioration of the university's athletics facilities.

"Unless a sugar daddy comes along, things are not going to move for awhile"

On October 31, 1979, another report was tabled, this time from the Sports Facilities Development Committee to the McGill Athletics Board. It outlined problems with the facilities, and suggested possible solutions. The Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gym was constructed in 1939, and designed for use by 4500 students. It is now expected to handle 20,000 students and 5000 faculty and staff members. Overcrowding is a tremendous problem, and serves to accelerate the natural aging process of the faciulities. There is a serious question as to whether the hardwood floors of the gyms and squash courts could take another sanding without being worn through. Much of the equipment in the pools and the winter arena must be replaced totally, partial repair not being worth the time and expense anymore. The list of facilities badly in need of a major overhaul goes on and on.

Professor Derek Drummond, a member of several committees that have looked at the facilities issue, feels that a solution to these problems could be several years away. "We are now just barely keeping our heads above water, and in some areas, we are not even doing that. All we cann do is hope for the future. It will take a few years."

Drummond sees two of the major stumbling blocks being money and space; the university is short of both. He believes that although help from everyone with the financing is necessary, the university needs major sums from a benefactor. Drummond says, "Unless a 'sugar daddy' comes along, things are not going to move for a while."

McGill's location in an urban area is the second major problem. There is a restraining shortage of space upon which to build new facilities. One of the proposals put forward involves demolishing some of the stands surrounding Molson Stadium to make way for the proposed fieldhouse. But until funding is forthcoming, new buildings are stuck on the drawing board.

"We are proceeding forward as if there were funds. We want everything to be well planned beforehand," says Professor Drummond.

McGill is not alone in its dilemma. Other universities have faced the same problems of aging facilities, and lack of space and money. Georgetown University, located in Washington, D.C., found a novel solution to the problem. The football field in the school stadium was torn up and a huge hole was dug into the ground under the field in which track facilities, squash courts and playing courts were built, then the football field was replaced on its original site over the nmew facilities as a roof.

The Georgetown project solved problems of space, since it creatively used land it already owned, and the projected cost of $7.2 million is not much more than the same facilities would have cost aboveground. Heating and ventilation costs were also substantially reduced underground. To help finance the operation a referendum was held by the student body to decide whether to tack on an extra fee of $30 per semester for each student. The proposal was faored by 83% of the student body, and the resulting surplus funds have made a significant dent in the building's debt.

Mr. R. Fogelson, associate director at Georgetown, in a telephone interview with the **Daily**, reported great success with the facility after one full year of operation. "We have as many as 2000

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Academics and athletics grapple for bucks

by Louise Haberl

Given McGill University's building renovation and construction priorities, there are probably hundreds of members of the McGill community who possess, well-trained, agile minds, but very flabby bodies. That is the unfortunate result of fund allocation practices that have traditionally placed athletics facilities near the bottom of anylist of McGill's building priorities.

The last time there was any construction done on McGill sports facilities was eight years ago, when a dance room was set up in Currie Gym as part of the then-new School of Physical Education. Since 1972, money allocated for sports facilities as only covered maintenance costs of existing buildings. And that is because student services fees are the sole source of funding that athletics receives at present.

Although a fairly large percentage (approximately 40%) of student services fees are allotted to athletics, these funds pay only for the upkeep of facilities used in recreational and intramural activities. They cannot be counted on to contribute to the cost of any proposed construction or renovation projects.

Funding for new or revamped sports facilities must first be considered by the Senate Committee on Physical Development and the university's Budget Planning Group, which together determine a list of priorities for building projects on campus. The university then submits this list of priorities to the provincial government, which provides part of the money necessary for a project (other sources include private funds).

This system of funding is perhaps the biggest obstacle for construction proposals that are put forth by the Athletics Department; considering the spectre of budget cuts throughout the university and McGill's academic priorities. Says Physical Development planning assistant Charles Adler:

"There's not a lot of money going around anywhere within the university. And frankly, something like renovation of Morrice Hall (used mainly by the Faculty of Arts) has a higher priority than Currie Gym."

Butch Staples, Service Program Coordinator for athletics, believes that the low priority given to the sports program at McGill "makes it hard to get anything done" when building proposals are introduced for athletics facilities.

At a Senate meeting last winter, during which Staples and other members of a Sports Development Committee presented four construction/ renovation projects, there seemed to be a generally negative attitude to the proposals from members of the Senate.

"One of the vice-presidents — I don't know who — was playing devil's advocate. He only looked at the negative aspects of theproposals, instead of trying to see the positive one . . ." said Staples.

"The renovation of Morrice Hall has a higher priority than the Currie Gym"

Presently, the four proposals of the Sports Development Committee "require additional study," according to the annual report of the Senate Committee on Physical Development.

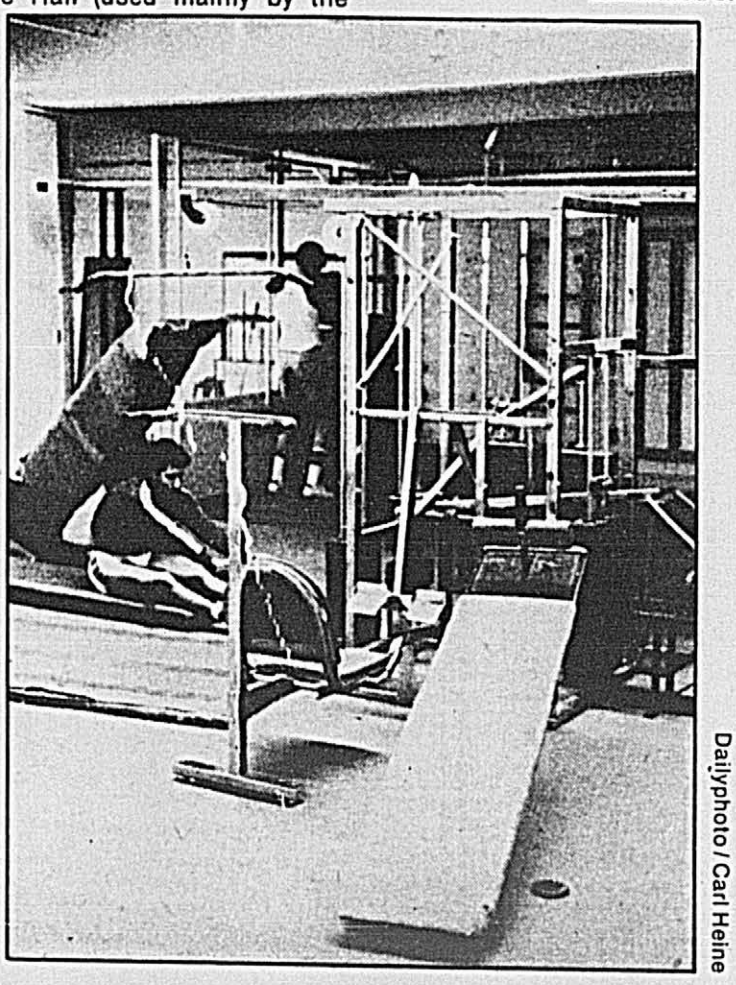
What, in the meantime, is the state of the available sports facilities? Comments Staples:

"Ten years ago, McGill had one of thebetter athletics complexes in Canada; two double gyms, squash courts, two pools, a stadium, and an arena. But that was ten years ago.

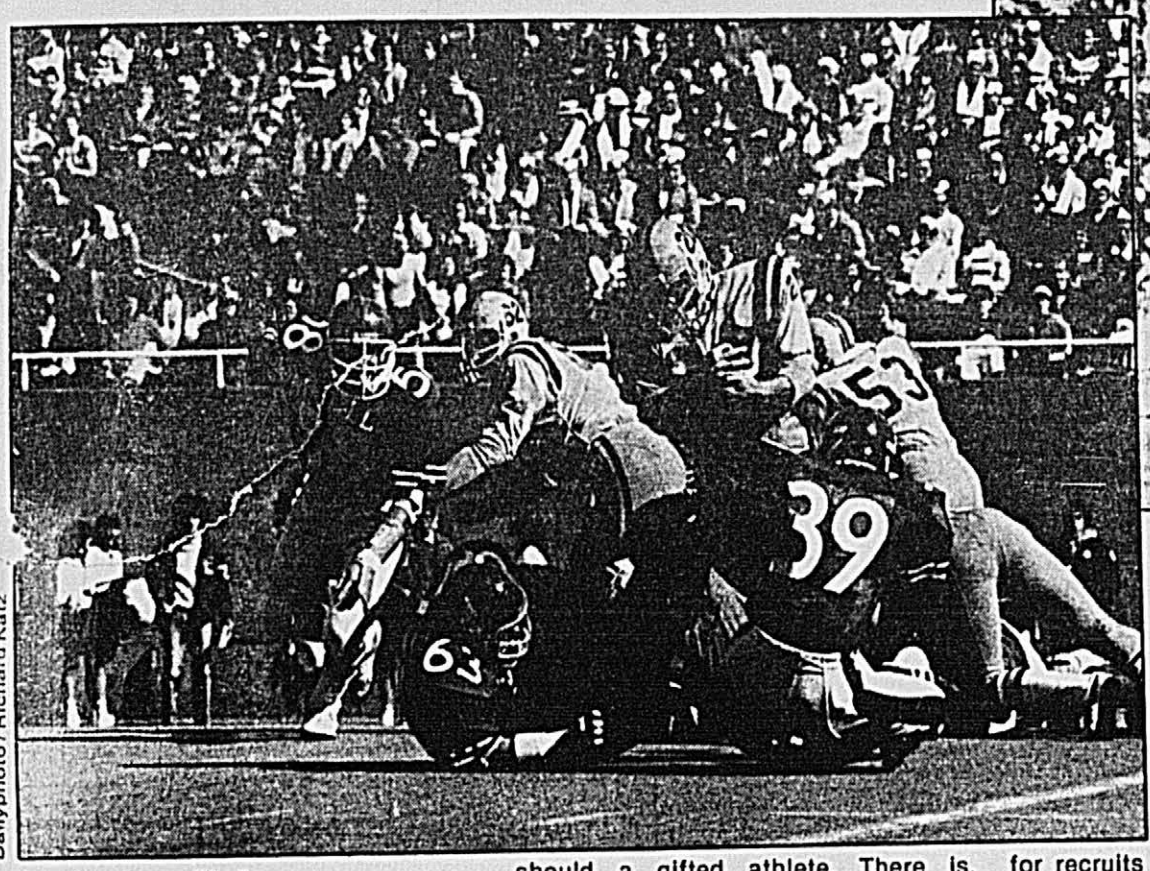
"Look at the University of Sherbrooke, University of Montreal, or Bishop's. Some of these universities have fewer students than McGill, but their facilities are newer and bigger."

And there is a bigger burden put on the existing facilities each year. Over 2100 students registered for instructionals this past fall alone and

continued on page 56



Dailyphoto / Carl Heine



Dailyphoto / Richard Katz



The debate over athletic scholarships

by Stephen Bindman
reprinted from the Charlatan by CUP

The Canadian university athletic scene does not need a system of athletic scholarships such as exists south of the border. The American laissez-faire system, where each university controls its own scholarships and is free to engage in a price war and slave auction for athletes, would do more harm than good in Canada.

The arguments in favor of athletic scholarships are based on several false assumptions.

MYTH — Athletic scholarships will stem the "brawn drain" and keep many Canadian athletes at home.

While it is true that if offered money many athletes would stay here instead of heading south, there are other factors affecting the decision to attend university in the U.S. These include exposure to top level competition as well as excellent facilities, equipment and coaching. Some Canadian schools have very good swimming or basketball or wrestling programs, but they pale in comparison with those of the top 50 or 100 American schools.

In addition the prestige of American schools is attractive to many athletes. Many want the chance, above all, to swim against Yale, wrestle against Oklahoma or play volleyball against UCLA.

The introduction of athletic scholarships won't prevent the brawn drain. If we want to keep more of our athletes home, we have to improve our facilities, equipment and coaching.

MYTH — Athletic scholarships will raise the level of play in Canadian intercollegiate athletics.

Some argue that players who are paid to play reach a higher standard of play. Scholarships may help a university in a remote area overcome obvious recruiting disadvantages.

But the calibre of the athletes is only part of the recipe for a successful athletic program. Other important ingredients include coaching, facilities and equipment — many of the things which attract Canadian athletes to American universities in the first place. Funds should be allocated in this direction instead of into the pockets of a select group of students.

MYTH — Artists, musicians, and writers should get grants, therefore so should writers.

Some argue that athletics should be looked at like any other faculty of the performing arts. Just as a gifted piano player can be awarded financial aid, so should a gifted athlete. There is, however, a difference. Musicians and artists are pursuing a degree in their corresponding study area, football players aren't.

Perhaps one solution would be to give athletes a degree after four years on the team. The degree could be called, as one writer suggests, a BSc in human motor performance.

MYTH — Legalizing scholarship will eliminate under-the-table payments to athletes.

Putting all the cards on the table and making scholarships above ground doesn't necessarily remove wrongdoings. In the U.S., where athletic scholarships are legal, the list of reported abuses is long. There are stories of illegal payments to high school stars, of altering or forging mark transcripts to ensure acceptance into university, of waiving normaladmission standards for jocks, or substitute exam writers for stars, of job offers to parents of prospective varsity players, of guarantees of summer or part-time jobs during the year, of lavish entertainment for recruits and their parents, of free cars from alumni or supplies of expensive tickets to sports events.

For every one offence caught, six or seven go undetected. Though some American schools are placed on prob ation and some athletic people forced to resign, most are not.

There are other good reasons why Canada should not allow athletic scholarships.

FACT — A system of athletic scholarships would favor some schools more than others.

Left entirely to their own resources to locate scholarship money, Canadian universities could find themselves in a financial war which would completely undermine the balance of competition.

Since smaller schools could never match larger schools in aid to athletes, the rich would get richer and the poor poorer. Larger, wealthier institutions would dominate athletics.

There is some evidence from across the border to support these fears. The scholarship war is one of the major reasons over 225 colleges have dropped their football and other programs since World War II. Today many sports are traditionally dominated by the same few wealthy schools.

In Canada, with only 40 thinly spread universities with varsity programs, the loss of even a small number of teams would be disastrous. Instead of opening up athletics to more Canadian athletes, it would shut the door even tighter.

FACT — Money is not bountiful in Canadian university athletics.

Moral and ethical considerations aside, there is the problem of money. As we know, these are times of financial restraint for universities. Several years ago, Carleton slashed its intercollegiate program budget. The athletic department forecasts a deficit of over $25,000 this year. When the financial axe falls, athletic programs are often closest to the blade.

Canadian universities are hard pressed to find sufficient funds for academic scholarships, let alone scholarships for a select group of student athletes. A Canadian study ten years ago estimated the cost of a scholarship porogram of forty awards a year at $62,000. With a decade of inflation, that figure is probably double now.

With the current financial set up of Canadian university athletics, a scholarship program could result in bankruptcy.

SOLUTION — Despite all the preceding arguments, there is some need for financial aid to athletes. Varsity sports are time consuming and often athletes don't have time for part-time jobs.

However, it is also clear the solution isn't the adoption of direct athletic scholarships. A better alternative would be a modification of the third party scholarship principle already accepted by the Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Union (CIAU).

All Canadian universities could contribute annually to a general scholarship fund according to the size and extent of their athletic program. This fund, which would also accept contributions from government and business, would be the responsibility of some independent body, perhaps the CIAU national office.

Any university athlete would be able to apply for financial aid. A committee would assess each case and award the scholarship mainly on the basis of athletic ability and financial need, although a satisfactory academic record would also have to be maintained.

Defining sports terms

Confused by all the jargon surrounding the scholarship debate? You're not alone. Here's a simplified glossary of some of the key phrases in the issue.

Athletic scholarship is any form of monetary assistance provided by a university to a student-athlete. The term is somewhat of a misnomer because the award is based very little, if at all, on "scholarship." If the element of athletic ability, skill, accomplishment or reputation is a determining factor, the award is for all intents and purposes an athletic scholarship. It may take the form of cash awards, tuition and fee payments, room and board, books and supplies, money for incidental expenses or special loans. Though it may be tied to academic ability or financial need to some degree, the major basis is the athlete's prowess.

A **student athlete** is a registered full-time university students whose prime interest in sports is his/her varsity team. It is not someone who is an Olympic athlete and who uses the university as a training ground and seeks financial aid towards this end. Someone who receives an athletic scholarship does so to further his university sports career.

A **third party scholarship** is one financed by organizations having no direct relationship with any one university. It is structured to allow students to attend the university of their choice.

The **"brawn drain"** is the term coined for the exodus of many Canadian student-athletes to American schools, lured by large scholarship offers and other assistance given specifically for their athletic abilities. There are few precise statistics as to the extent of this flow, but it is clear that it is a significant one. At present, at least 13 of our top swimmers, well over 100 track and field athletes, and scores of football and basketball players fit into this category.

The Altruistic Urge refers to the justiciation of athletic scholarships as a means of removing the financial burden for the student-athletes. Athletic scholarships are seen as partial compensation to athletes who may have to give up needed part-time employment because of the demands that practices and games place upon them. And because of the time-consuming nature of intercollegiate athletics, it is felt that many athletes may be deprived of financial aid via academic awards.

So you want to play Redmen football?

Alain Groleau did but McGill's Admissions Office gave him to Ottawa

by Bobby Katz

How many times have you heard the phrase, "Oh he's only a dumb football player"? If you hear this remark aimed at Redmen footballers, you know it is all wrong.

What is McGill known round the world for? No for the interior structural beauty of Morrice Hall. Nor for the David Mandel affair. Nor for J.R. Mallory's teaching expertise. And not even for the greasy concoction called "pizza" at Gert's.

McGill is famous around the world for its academic reputation.

Does this have anything to do with the McGill Redmen, the best college football team in the province? Yes, because intercollegiate athletics are an activity frequently overlooked by both the university administration and the student population.

All ten Redmen coaches and each player on the team sacrifice not only for themselves but to represent McGill as best they can. Canadian college football is an end in itself. Unlike its American counterpart, where athletes are prized and pampered, McGill's football players must pay for their own schooling and take at least 24 credits a year. McGill athletes are students and athletes at the same time, attending classes and giving over 25 hours weekly to the Redmen, more time than a regular Arts student spends in lectures.

Sociologist Stephen Cole, in his book *The Sociological Method*, explains, "Athletic teams represent a whole school as well as the individual participants. A championship football team brings glory to the school and all its students. Intellectual achievement reflects only on the individual achiever."

Yet, this attitude does not prevail at McGill because people think that school is only lectures, libraries and long busrides. Students ignore all aspects of college life which they feel cannot improve their GPAs.

The Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union (CIAU) is also to blame for the lack of internal support for college football. The CIAU has no television contract, except for the yearly College Bowl on CTV. It also has no press release on Sundays with a rundown of the previous day's games. These two outlets of the mass media are not used and consequently the game suffers at the gate.

After working and sacrificing for the Redmen over the past 13 years, head coach Charlie Baillie feels frustrated. He bluntly states, "The admissions office doesn't give a damn about intercollegiate sports programs at McGill."

Baillie is angered over what happened to Alain Groleau, a defensive halfback recruited from the defunct UQTR Patriotes. The Three-Rivers area has been heavily recruited by Baillie and his staff, an effort resulting in eight players from that area playing for the Redmen.

The Redmen coaching staff promised Groleau he would be accepted into McGill. He believed this, as did the Redmen coaches and Groleau took up residence in Montreal at his own expense from August to early October.

Meanwhile, in Admissions, Groleau, a borderline student, had his application reviewed by the admissions committee. It decided not to accept him.

Defensive coach Sonny Wolfe explains, "If his application went to committee review, then this is justification for acceptance. Alain's possible contributions to the school are overlooked in his review. People don't understand that he's not only a GPA, he's someone that will improve and contribute to the school."

Baillie says that cases like Groleau's should never arise because, "It is not my intention to abuse Admissions' policy. If a football player comes to McGill with the intention of only playing ball and not doing any school work then I won't take them. This has happened many times with some damn good athletes (Alouette tight end Nick Arakgi is an example) and I told them to go to another school if they don't plan on working.

"We sacrifice a lot of time and put in a lot of effort to represent McGill and we don't get the cooperation we'd like."

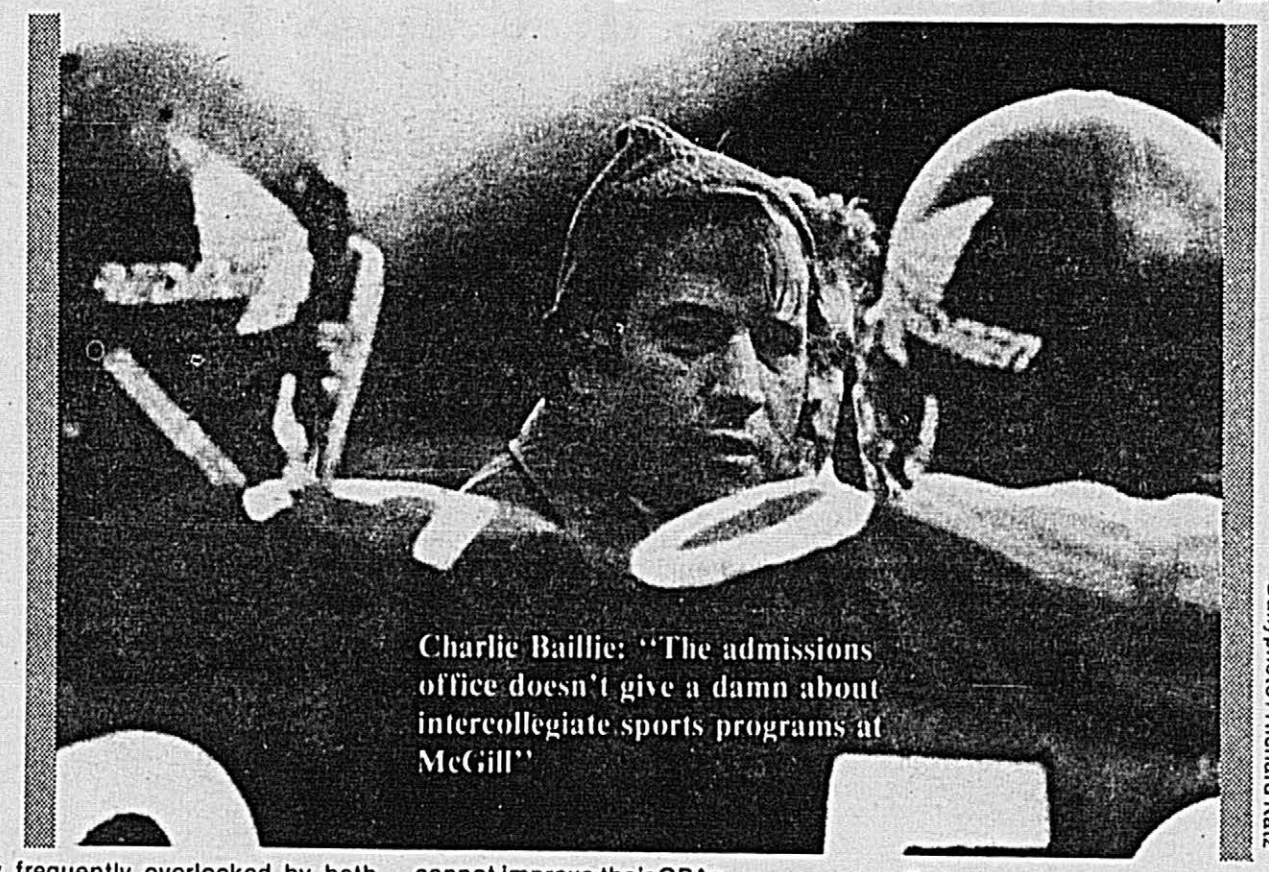
Acedemics and football go together well because if the players do not keep up their marks they cannot play football. Baillie relates, "The players who haven't always done well start to rub shoulders with athletes who are proud of their academic performances."

Armed with this knowledge, Admissions, the school administration and the football team can work together towards their mutual goal of improving McGill as a whole.

The Redmen also suffer from a lack of funding. To counter this, the players formed the Redmen Booster Club. The Booster Club rases money for the team by operating the concessions stands at all Molson Stadium events and by selling programs at Alouette home games.

The money is used to fund essentials that the budget will not allow. The first priority is a pre-game meal for every member of the Redmen, even those not dressing for the game. Also, the team was abnle to purchase two sets of jerseys. Finally, money from the fund allows the Redmen to spend the night before a road game at a motel in that city, which eliminates travelling early in the morning and arriving tired for road games.

These touches may seem like frills, but they build a sense of unity, a 'team family' in which no member is excluded. Fullback Charlie Gress, a former Pennsylvania tight end, rightly sums up the Redmen in a single word: "class." If only others would take notice of that.



Charlie Baillie: "The admissions office doesn't give a damn about intercollegiate sports programs at McGill"

Dailyphoto / Richard Katz

Students should provide impetus for facilities...

there has been a large increase in the number of soccer and ice hockey intramurals teams inn the past three years. Approximately one full-time student in five played on an intramural team this fall.

While it seems obvious that sports facilities are in constant use and cannot adequately accommodate the needs of all McGill students, the likelihood of new or renovated facilities is not good. The push for better facilities must come from students, says Staples, since they are the ones who make use of the facilities.

"Dick Pound, president of the Canadian Olympic Association and a member of the Athletic Board here at McGill, says he's working on his 11-year-old child now so that by the time he gets to university, he'll care about the sports facilities . . . The students here have to get involved if they want better facilities," Staples emphasizes.

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Redmen hand out awards

Last Wednesday night the McGill Redmen football team announced the recipients of their club awards, as chosen by the Redmen players.

The first award was for the Most Improved Player. The winner is one half of the infamous, hard-hitting, fraternal, pizza-pounding slamming-salamis. He didn't play much last season, but when his brother went down with a bad wheel this corner linebacker played so well that he was named to the OQIFC All-Star team. He led the team in interceptions and he goes by the name of Vince Colizza.

The Rookie of the Year for the Redmen is a jovial, hard-working, tough, little offensive guard. He hails from the tough turf of Lasalle and blocks like the devil. He's an integral part of the 'Connection Française' on the Redmen offensive line. Michel Cameron won this award and he rightly deserved it for playing much better than a freshman.

The winner of the Touchdown Trophy, given to the Redmen's best lineman, is one of two all-Canadians on the squad. He plays defensive tackle for the Redmen and plays next to 'old man' Jim McMullan. He's so good that he even made the Engineering Flagball League's all-star team. The six-foot, 225-pound recipient is Marc Joncas.

Finally, the Most Sportsmanlike Player award went to a shifty wide receiver from the nation's capital. He's had a pro tryout with the Ottawa Roughriders and his current pro rights are held by Winnipeg. He is currently in Phys-Ed and aspires to be a dentist. He catches passes like a 'Bie', he floats like a 'Bie' and his punt an kickoff returns sting the opposition like a 'Bie'. He's Rick Biewald, the Redmen dandy.

At the College Bowl functions held this past weekend, second-year middle linebacker Marc Lemery, although passed over in the voting for the outstanding defensive player in Canada, the President's Trophy, nevertheless was voted the second Redmen all-Canadian of 1980.

—*Bobby Katz*

Redmen evaluated at Christmas; .500 in their future

by Elise Goldberg

True, exams are almost upon us, but more importantly, so is the halfway point in the Redmen hockey season. Therefore, it's that time again; time to evaluate the team's performance so far and to consider what effect, if any, the Athletics Department has on the team's performance.

"Our record is not indicative of our play in some respects, but it is in others," explained coach Ken Tyler. Tyler said that thus far the team's weakness is in its defensive play.

However, offence does not present as much of a problem. "We need to build mental discipline and toughness," commented Tyler, "but those are attainable skills."

As of now, the team has played every other team in the league and so they know how they have to play in order to beat them. Also, the systems by which the Redmen play are basically set and so the team has to work on building its strength in its half of the ice.

In building the team's strength for the future, Redmen coaches believe that recruiting is extremely important. So important that assistant coach Mike Farmer devotes his entire time in this area.

When recruiting, Tyler says that "we have to play within our bounds and go after the student athlete that's acceptable to McGill." In recruiting this past summer, McGill saw people they expressed interest in go to schools such as Western, Concordia and schools in the States. But if the athlete is that good, even if he can get in to McGill, he probably wouldn't come here because of the status of the athlete here.

"In my personal opinion, athletics and academics should go hand in hand," said Athletics Director Bob Dubeau. That is of course, a very nice way of looking at things but something does have to be done. The athlete at McGill needs to get more publicity in order to get more fan support.

However, it must be noted that the Athletics Department is grossly understaffed and intercollegiate athletics are not the only portion of the department.

Dubeau explained that none of the money in athletics comes from the administration. About $43.00 of each student's fee to Student Services goes to the athletics department. That, coupled with about $22 from the Quebec government provides the entire budget for the athletics department for the year; $60-65 per student.

"Our record is not indicative of our play in some respects but it is in others" - Ken Tyler

And the problems in the systems of the department keep mounting. The lighting in the hockey rink needs to be replaced, the roof of the arena leaks like mighty Yangtze when it rains or snows, the referees aren't showing up at the games, etc. The athletics department is aware of these problems but, like in every other bureaucracy, things take time to get done.

One of the main problems is with publicity of the athlete. Most other universities have an employee whose sole purpose is to see that the teams are properly publicized. At McGill, Harry Zarins takes care of publicity for all of athletics as well as acting as a full-time coach for the varsity swim team.

The Friends of McGill Hockey was formed this past summer to help promote the Redmen hockey team and bring back some of the tradition that once existed in hockey at McGill. However, much needs to be done for the rest of the intercollegiate teams also.

In the meantime, the Redmen are looking forward to a much better second half and coach Tyler, as well as the team (and myself) predict that the Redmen will finish with at least a .500 record.

Can Georgetown U. be duplicated at McGill?

persons per day using the facilities, twelve indoor, multi-purpose courts, four squash courts, a pool, a diving well, a pro-shop, and other resources. It has been great for our intercollegiate athletics." All Georgetown staff members wishing to use the facilities are charged a fee of $110 per year.

The project, which was handled by Creative Buildinng Associates of Boston, took about three years to complete, from the time the referendum was passed by the students to the day when the doors of the building first opened.

Is a solutloon like the Georgetown one viable at McGill? According to Robert Dubeau, Director of Athletics at McGill, it is, but it will take the students to get things moving.

"My opinion is that unless something like that (referendum) is done here, it will not get off the ground very quickly. It is up to the students to get things moving."

Dubeau also pointed out a possible negative aspect to the referendum, that it might not get student support: "If a referendum was passed, it would certainly advance the start date of the project and be a tremendous help. However, if the students vote the proposition down, it could kill the project."

At present, all we can do is hold on and wait for the next move, which Dubeau is not at all optimistic about: "I am happy that construction and renovation is being considered. And I am relatively happy with the list which has been submitted. I am not at all optimistic as to how quickly they will get off the ground. It bothers me a bit. Piecemeal work is not the answer, although that could be what is in the mind of some people at the university."

In January of 1980, the Senate committee for physical development formed a project group to study proposals put forward by the sports facilities development committee, and came up with the following recommendations:

- additional exterior tennis courts,
- winter stadium renovations to include provision for summer use,
- renovation of the Currie Gym, and
- construction of a 45,000 net sq. ft. fieldhouse with a 1662 3m track.

These recommendations, included in the 14th Progress Report of the Physical Development Committee were resently passed by Senate. Besides these points, studies will be undertaken to determine sites, costs, and specifications.

The future of McGill's athletic facilities will be in question for some time to come and any decision taken will hopefully result in modern athletic facilities prepared to handle the volume of students presently utilizing the derelict facilities.

THE McGILL SKI TEAM THANKS YOU

We would like to thank the McGill community for their support in making the 10th Annual McGill Ski Team Ski Sale a resounding success. Once again, we apologize to users of the of the lounge.

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Ruggers reflect on a scrummy season



Dailyphoto / Paul Duff

by "Chas"

The McGill rugby football team has temporarily adjourned its season for the winter months. In the meantime a number of things will consume the time before the spring season.

A main point of contention will be how the team fared in the autumn season. Heated debates have already ensued as to past performances, on and off the field, and the debates will be sure to continue into the New Year.

Highlighting the fall season was the Thanksgiving seven a side tourney. Teams from the university FRC's of Guelph and Cornell were newcomers to the tournament, joining the university and club teams of Montreal.

Later on in the season, the numerous spectators at this year's edition of the Covo Cup were treated to an excellent display of rugby talent and gentlemanly play when Harvard met McGill. The evenly contested match was plucked from the hands of McGill although a Redmen comeback in the waning minutes had the fans excited, but wondering when the post game activities would commence.

Looking into the New Year, a few problems present themselves for the team. A successful recruiting effort in the fall drew many experienced players out of the student body from rugby strongholds such as England, British Columbia and the United States. However, the team is still having difficulties luring the Montreal rugby players at McGill away from their summer clubs. The irony of this situation will only be alleviated when these lads recognize their folly.

One other problem: money. The team would love to compete against Ontario universities on a regular basis. The current funding status allows for a single road trip, traditionally to the south versus one of the Ivy League teams. Our already prestigious reputation in the Northeast would be much enhanced if the dollars were forthcoming.

Leather Balls: The Christmas formal has been set for December 5 at Monsieur Rich's estate ... Rugby spriti lives even in the harsher months. When the snow arrives, everyone will be sure to make it of the scrum in the snow photo. Birthday suits required, of course ... In the month of March when indoor (?) training begns, the team will hold elections for the club offices. Sory guys, no wives.

A look at basketball conference races in Canada

OUAA

by Michael Roche

The weakest conference in the nation could be the OUAA East; however, it has one of the strongest teams, the York yeomen. Yet that fact has probably hurt the Toronto crew over the years. After the New Year they are forced to play the mediocrity of their own league and then face powerful teams at the Nationals.

How much this has hurt the Yeomen cannot be determined, but it certainly has to some degree. The rest of the league appears to be weakened from last season; Carleton, York's main foe, has lost its big man and no team has had an exceptional recruiting year.

York, which played in the Redmen invitational earlier in the month, is, in one word, loaded. their stellar backcourt has all-everything David Coulthard and steady Paul Jones. As well, two reserves who could start for most teams, Enzo Spagnuolo and Mark Jones, bolster the Yeoman backcourt. Up front, 6'6" Peter Greenway returns after a year's hiatus. All-Canadian Bo Pelech returns at one corner, while Grant Parobec and Ron Kaknevicius are steady. Coach Bob Bain is also preparing for tomorrow by recruiting the better players out of the Toronto area every year. This year the crowning jewel may be 6'10" John Christensen who should become a quality big man in time. The consensus has the Yeomnen going through their league like an L.A. brushfire.

Carleton, despite heavy losses to graduation and academic difficulties, should still be strong enough to come in second. Rick Powers is a fine guard, while Greg Yeldon and Keith Kelso are solid inside. Among the recruits, Billy Holmes will have to produce right away. Steve Casselman and Gord Pepper are solid players; however, they are not of the caliber needed to beat York. The Ravens won't beat the Yeomen but they should outlast the rest of the league in this weak division.

Look for the Laurentian Voyageurs to be much improved under youthful coach Mike Heale. Heale returns seven veterans to the Vees, including Mike Sheridan. A big man, 6'9" Brian Skeoch, is expected to come along quickly. Also look for freshman Dave Bunder to have a good year. This will be the most improved team in the conference, they could come in third but if they slip up at all the Gee Gees or the Toronto Blues will pass them.

The veteran coach of the Toronto Blues has enough talent on campus to challenge York but he has one problem: getting them to try out for the team! Regardless of this, John McManus will have enough talent to grab a playoff spot. Bill Pangos, a 6'0" all-star guard leads the Blues, and will get help from Frank Wenzl and recruit Doug Cleminson. The Blues are tall, but they are one of the slowest teams around. Pangos will have to be a magician and feed the big men consistently for the Toronto team to be competitive.

The Ottawa Gee Gees will be competitive but just do not have the guns to do much damage. There is a "pistol" in Robbie Ashe, but there is no howitzer in the middle unless 6'9" unheralded rookie Alan Abbas comes through. This could be a long season for coach John Restivo.



The Queen's Golden Gaels should be thankful for one thing: the Ryerson Rams are in the same division. The Gaels are improved, and perhaps new coach Jim Crozier can work a miracle and find a playoff spot. If Kelly Campbell, an OUAA East all-star a year ago, returns, Queen's could win a few.

What can you say about Ryerson? They were 0-14 last year ... the road is long but perhaps coach Phil Schlote can begin to turn things around with recruit Daryl Outschoorn from Oakwood Collegiate.

GPAC

by Michael Roche

Last season the Great Plains Athletic Conference (GPAC) was the glamor division of Canadian basketball, the ACC of Canada. But like the ACC the GPAC team came up short at the Nationals. This division will again be tough but the overall quality is down and the race will not be as contested as last year.

Although others are not, I'm picking the Brandon Bobcats to repeat as the conference champions. True, the Bobcats have lost three starters including super guard Fred Lee from the team that reached the national finals last season, but coach Gerry hemmings has filled in with super recruits. From Toronto, Tony Brown, played in the Timmy tournament last season, Earl Roberts and Willie Delas have pitched their tents on the Manitoba plains. From Hamilton 6'5" Jude Kelly has brought a few of his buddies from Southmount High School in 6'7" Steve Gill and 6'0" Cheddi Warner. South of the 49th parallel, Hemmings has recruited three players tog o along with 6'10" Jerry Abernathy. Hemmings has used a loophole in the CIAU rules since neither Wallace Manior nor Tony Spears, both from the Big Apple, have played high school ball. Although the Bobcats have been beaten by York at the McMaster tournament, the team should mesh after the New Year and do have the guns to repeat.

The Manitoba Bisons will challenge the Bobcats the whole way through. They start three redwoods onthe frontline in 6'8" John Taylor, 6'9" Dan Snidal and 6'9" Tom King. As well, coach Don Hunter has freed sharpshooter Jim Kental and has moved Montreal Roger St. Fort into the point guard position. Off the bench 6'5" Trevor Triffo, 6'6" Ken Kyliuk and 6'6" Richard Kartsmark as well as pint-sized point guard Garry Bulloch will add help. The Bisons have the beef up front and if they can get the ball up the court they'll play ping-pong on the backboards. If the Bobcats slip at all this team will take the honors.

The Winnipeg Wesmen will come in third but unless this team looks better than it did in the Naismith, the Wesmen will be a disappointment. Although Belaineh DeGuefe at 6'8" is a player and 6'6" Bob Magel is called "the best forward in Canada" by Bruce Enns, his coach, this team still has a lot of ifs. Ken Opalko is riding a pair of gimpy knees and also was sporting a few extra pounds in Waterloo. The Wesmen have lost their fine guard Devon Daley, and even though Ron Hustal retruns it is doubtful that 6'1" freshman Lance Rosolowich can do the job. Unless this team jells quickly it will be a long winter in Winnipeg.

The Lakehead NorWesters have lost the best guard in the country in Dave Zanatta to academic problems. His brother John returns and he is one of the best shooters in theland. This team has as many transfers as a subway station including 6'5" Dave Kurtz of Montreal, but that will only mean that they will be ahead of the Regina Cougars in this conference. When Dave Zanatta returns, coach Rick Suffield will again have a team that can challenge.



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See McGill Daily in January for the complete schedule

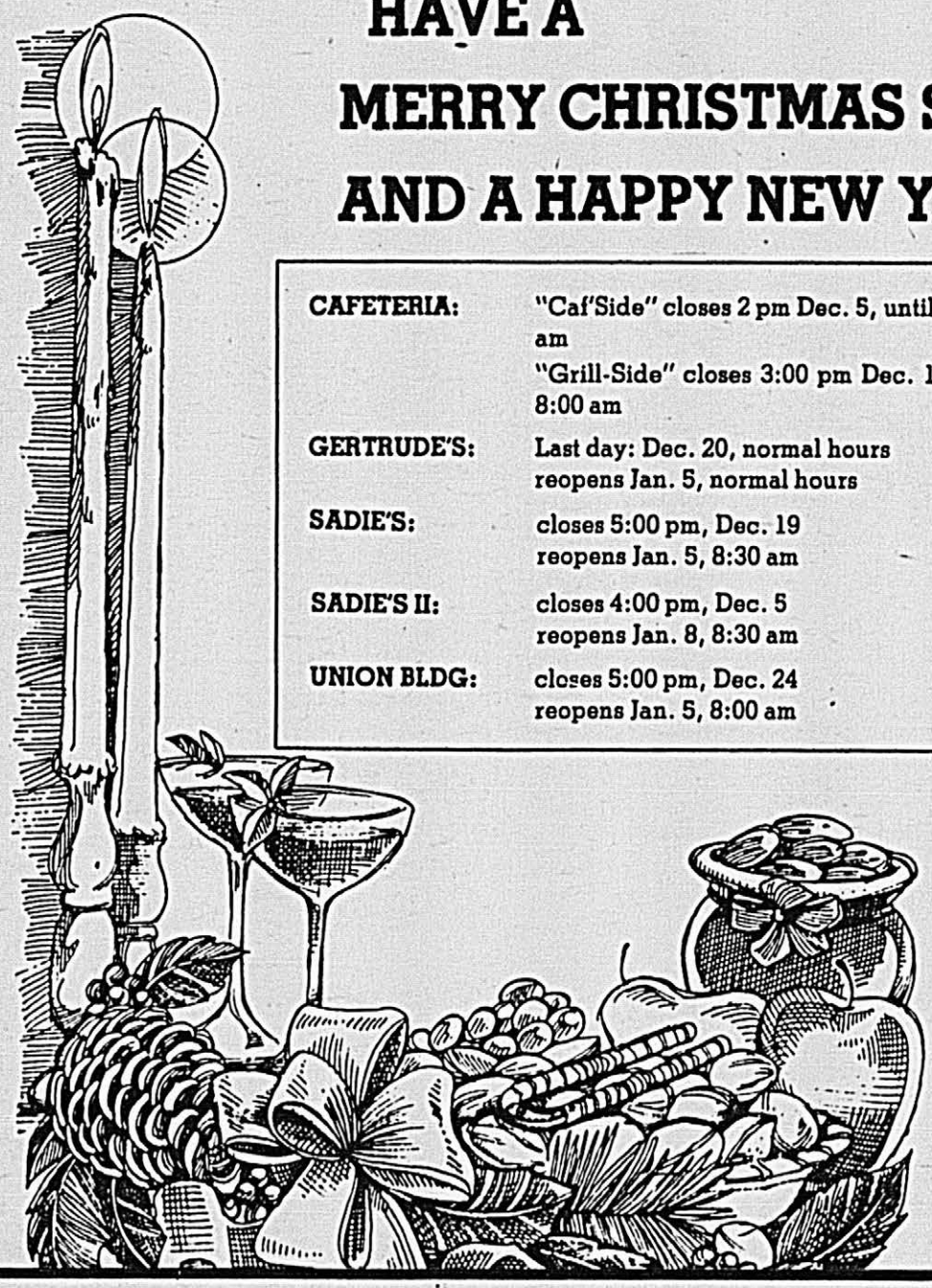
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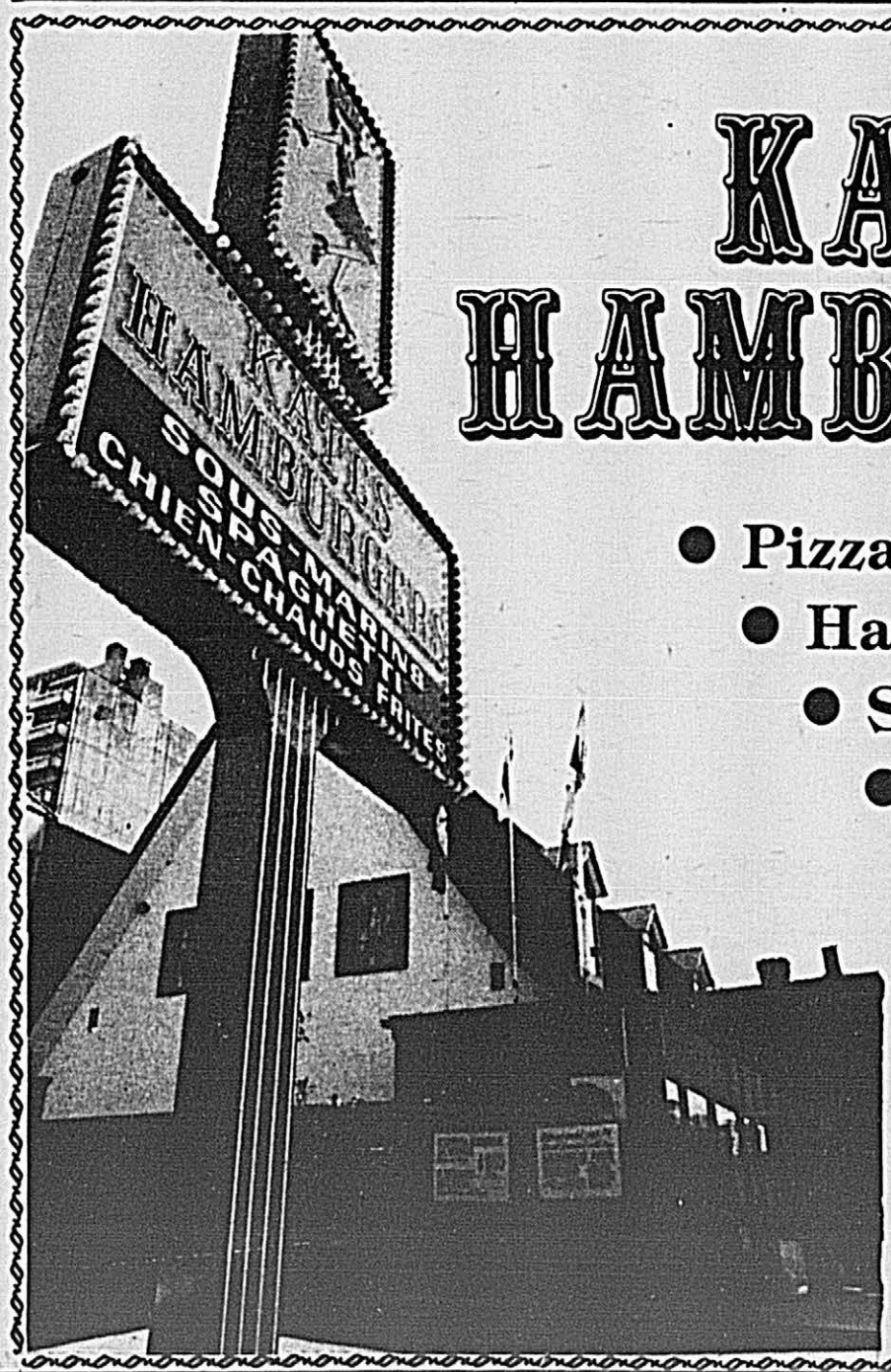
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GERTRUDE'S:	Last day: Dec. 20, normal hours reopens Jan. 5, normal hours
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